Newport Mercury
Published every SATURDAY by
F. A. PRATT,
173 Thames Street,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE.

TERMS.—$2,00 per annum; or $1,88 if paid *strictly in advance*.

Advertisements inserted at one dollar and a quarter per square (12 lines) for the first three insertions, and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion. Those who advertise by the year, can make contracts on liberal terms. The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of real estate, or auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

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No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Job Printing
in its various branches executed with despatch.
F. A. PRATT, Editor & Proprietor

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 106. NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864. Number 5,518.

Poetry.

SWEET MOTHER.

BY MRS. JUDSON.

The wild southwest monsoon has risen
With broad grey wings of gloom,
While here, from out my weary prison
I look as from a tomb—alas!
My heart, another tomb.

Upon the low thatched roof the rain
With ceaseless patter falls;
My dearest treasures bear its stain,
Mould gathers on the walls; would heaven
'Twere only on the walls!

Sweet mother, I am here alone,
In sorrow and in pain;
The sunshine from my heart is gone;
It feels the driving rain—ah me!
The chill, and mould, and rain!

Four laggard months have wheeled their round,
Since love upon it smiled,
And everything of earth has frowned
On thy poor stricken child, sweet friend
Thy weary, suffering child!

I'd watched my loved one night and day,
Scarce breathing, when he slept,
And as my hopes were swept away
I'd in his bosom wept—Oh, God!
How I had prayed, and wept.

And when they bore him to the ship,
I saw the white sails spread,
I kissed his speechless, quivering lip,
And left him on his bed—alas!
It seemed a coffin bed!

When from my gentle sister's tomb
Long since, in tears we came,
Thou saids't "How desolate each room!"
Well, mine were just the same that day,
The very, very same!

Then, mother, little Charlie came
Our beautiful, fair boy,
With my own father's cherished name,
But oh! he brought me joy—my child
Brought mourning, but no joy!

His little grave I cannot see,
Though weary months have fled,
Since pitying lips bent over me
And whispered, "He is dead"—mother!
'Tis dreadful to be dead!

I do not mean for one like me—
So weary, worn and weak—
Death's shadowy paleness seems to be
E'en now upon my cheek—his seal
On form, and brow, and cheek.

But for a bright-winged bird like him,
To hush his joyous song,
And prisoned in a coffin dim
From Death's pale phantom throng—my boy
To join that grizzly throng!

O, mother! I can hardly bear
To think of this to-day!
It was so exquisitely fair,
That little form of clay—my heart
Still lingers by his clay.

And when for one loved far, far more,
Come quickly gathering tears,
My star of faith is clouded o'er,
I sink beneath my fears—sweet friend
My heavy weight of fears.

Oh! but to feel thy fond arms twine
Around me once again!
It almost seems, those lips of thine
Might kiss away the pain—might soothe
The dull, cold, heavy pain!

But gentle mother! through life's storms
I may not lean on thee,
For helpless, cowering, little forms,
Cling trustingly to me—poor babes,
To have no guide but me!

With weary foot and broken wing,
With bleeding heart, and sore—
Thy dove looks backward sorrowing,
But seeks the ark no more—thy breast
Seeks never—never more!

Sweet mother, for thy wanderer pray
That loftier faith be given;
Her broken reeds all swept away
That she may lean on Heaven—her heart
Grow strong in Christ, and Heaven!

Once when young Hope's first morning dew
Lay sparkling on my breast,
My bounding heart thought but to do
My work, at Heaven's behest—my pains
Come at the same behest.

All fearfully—all tearfully
Alone, and sorrowing,
My dim eye lifted to the sky,
East to thy cross I cling—Oh, Christ!
To thy dear cross I cling.

Mrs. Judson wrote this piece August 7th, 1850, while at Maulmain, the missionary station in India, at which she had been left by her dying husband, Dr. Judson, when he embarked on a nearly hopeless voyage for his health. At the date of this poem, he had been four months dead, although it was ten days before the sad news had been communicated to her.

STILL WITH THEE.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

Still with Thee, when purple morning breaketh,
When the birds waketh, and the shadows flee;
Fairer than morning, lovelier than the daylight,
Dawns the sweet consciousness—I am with
Thee!

Alone with Thee, amid the mystic shadows,
The solemn hush of nature newly born!
Alone with Thee in breathless adoration
In the calm dew, and freshness of the morn!
As in the dawning, o'er the waveless ocean,
The image of the morning star doth rest,
So in this stillness Thou beholdest only
Thine image in the waters of my breast.

When sinks the soul, subdued by toil to slumber,
Its closing eye looks up to Thee in prayer;
Sweet the repose beneath thy wings o'ershading,
But sweeter still, to wake and find Thee there.

So shall it be at last, in that bright morning
When the soul waketh, and life's shadows
flee;
O! in that home, fairer than daylight dawning
Shall rise the glorious thought—I am with
Thee!

JULY.

Noon swoons beneath the heat it made,
And flowers e'n within the shade,
Until the sun slopes in the west,
Like weary traveler, glad to rest.

Selected Tale.

ANN KENSETT'S MR. PITCH.

Miss Kensett was a maiden lady of fifty—a brief, dark, withered-up little personage, with a nose *retrousse*, said nose having become so by a habit she had of turning it up at everything which did not precisely reach her own spotless ideas. She loved herself first and best; next, her wardrobe; last, totally and unconquerably, widows.

Miss Kensett went up into the country to spend the summer with her married sister, and there saw pass her window every day a sprightly old gentleman of threescore and ten, or, perhaps, his years might have been fewer. His neglected wardrobe pained her sight; her heart yearned over the entire masculine race; and she one day persuaded her sister to call him in, with a view to benefiting his dilapidated condition. Accordingly, he came; and, fixing her small black eyes on him, she opened the subject at once.

'You live alone, Mr. Pitch, I hear.'

'Yes'm—granny left me a year ago this hayin'; and sometimes I think I'll soon follow arter.'

'I should want to, if I had to wear such a shirt as that—I say, I should want to!' observed Miss Kensett, sharply.

He was a little deaf, and did not quite understand, but he ventured—

'Yes'm.'

'Have you nobody to fix up your clothes and look after you?'

'My granddarter Lucindy lives with me, but she's young, and ain't no patching hand.'

'Well, I'm a patching hand. I think it elegant to patch. I do like to see a nice pile of men's clothes all clean and mended up. It's magnificent. If you'll bring your clothes here, I'll have them washed, and then I'll mend them with my own hands.'

After Mr. Pitch fully comprehended this gracious offer, he overwhelmed her with thanks, and offered remuneration; to all which she replied, that to see a clean, decent looking man in this nasty, outlandish place would be sufficient reward. And so Mr. Pitch brought his [illegible] process of time they were rejuvenated, and himself enclosed, after which Miss Kensett contemplated him in a sort of ecstacy.

'Do look at the dear old man! Isn't he nice-looking? I say, isn't he elegant, splendid? Don't his shirt look magnificent?'

In the overflowing kindness of her heart she did it, without a thought of exciting remark—only that every one would admire him as she did, but in this she found herself mistaken. Her roguish niece invariably called to her as he passed—

'Aunt Kensett, there goes your Mr. Pitch.'

And they gravely accused her of stealing his mature affections, all under the thin and flimsy pretext of patching.

The gentleman himself was, like all his sex, extremly susceptible to kindness, and had of late acquired the habit of saying, 'Your most 'bedient, ma'am, till death parts us.' 'Thank ye kindly, till ye're better paid.' The words were a little significant, but Miss Kensett was difficult to move—they troubled her not. Even when, finally, Mr. Pitch switched smartly by with sun flowers and marigolds in his button holes, she sewed on in blissful unconsciousness of the feelings her patching had stirred.

One hazy, languid August evening, Mr. Pitch came in, evidently got up for an extra occasion.

A lengthy, aged, swallow-tailed coat was one of his adornments—all creased and covered with lint and down it was, too; whereupon Miss Kensett's eyes were fastened upon it at once.

'You must bring that coat here, next time, and have it brushed. It's a sight to behold!' she exclaimed.

'Never's been teched sence granny left me; she used to air it reg'lar; thank ye kindly, till ye're better paid.'

'How is it with your stockings?' asked Miss Kensett, disdaining the allusion to 'granny,' as she always did. 'I do like to see a man with nice clean stockings on his feet; you must have Lucinda knit some for you.'

'Lucindy ain't no knittin' hand; seems to me sometimes as if I feel the need of a pardner.'

'Nonsense,' interrupted Miss Kensett; 'an old fool like you had better think of something else. I'll see to you while I stay, and you'll not live long after that—dirt will soon kill anybody after they've been kept clean awhile.'

'It's a barmy evening,' was the somewhat irrevelant remark; 'clear as a glass bottle.'

'Elegant!' replied Miss Kensett; 'have you got your toes through those stockings you put on the other day? If you have, you'd better leave them, for I'd as lief your rags should flutter from your head as your heels. Rags is rags, even if they are out of sight.'

'An,' said Mr. Pitch, winking at her, (he had heard her sister call her Ann, and he somehow wanted to come very near that night,) 'my stockins is hull, and my shirt is hull, and my trowsis is hull—many thanks, till ye're better paid! It's my vittals is the matter now.'

'My good laws! can't Lucinda cook for you?' interrupted Miss Kensett.

'Lucindy ain't no cookin' hand;' the little thing ain't much of a hand at anything. Ye're alone in the world, Ann, and so am I. I've known what it was to have one good woman; I airnestly feel the want of another. I hev pork in the cellar and pigs to kill, and it's so lonesome in t'other room, now granny ain't there. I hev always ben reckoned a good provider. If you choose to come with me, Ann, who shall rebel agin it? We're both of age,' he concluded, with a dry chuckle.

'My good laws!' exclaimed the petrified spinster.

'Hev you no wish for a pardner? Do you mean to live and die single?' he meekly asked, very much fluttered and scared at her small, indignant eyes.

'I don't think I shall be yoked with Methuselah, at all events. Pigs to kill! good provider! Mercy! mercy!' muttered Miss Kensett, her voice for once failing her.

'Pigs to kill,' continued Mr. Pitch, uneasily, 'and wood drug up afore the door, a bar'l of wheat flour, and plenty of Injun; and it looks so lonesome in t'other room, now granny ain't there.'

'Mercy! mercy!' again muttered Miss Kensett, rolling her eyes round at her pink wrapper, and passing her hand over her thinly-covered cranium.

'You're younger than I am,' he continued, in a mild, conciliatory way, 'and spryer, and eddicateder, I s'pose; but I thought it would be no harm to ax ye if ye was a mind to jine. We're both alone alike, and Lucindy ain't no cookin' hand, and it looks so lonesome in—'

'Stop your mouth!' piped Miss Kensett. 'Don't you say that again in my presence—don't you dare!' she threaten'd and her voice trembling.

'I will jest start,' said the poor man, rising, scared almost out of his wits. 'I'd no idee you was so techy. I hadn't the bein' I had pork in the cellar, and pigs to kill, and Lucindy—'

'Get out of my house this instant!' savagely interrupted Miss Kensett. 'Never mind your hat,' as he looked around for it. 'Now clear out with your old bones, and don't you set your old bones inside of this door again while I am here. I should like to be invited to your funeral, you—you old possessed—you—'

By this time the discarded lover was out of hearing.

But Miss Kensett was not one to hold malice. Winter came, and the pinched face and neglected apparel of the old man softened her heart. So, one biting December day, she called to him, ordered him in, gave him a severe lecture for his presumption, and after that ministered to him as before.

'This is the fourth shirt I have made for him,' she remarked one day. 'I'm going to have them ironed nice, and he'll be so pleased with them. Dear old man! in a neat, handsome shroud he would look magnificent. I mean that he shall have it, too. After all the pains I have taken with him, not to have a nice funeral would be too bad. I don't think I should have stayed in this nasty, rough place this winter, only to look after him—poor, nice old thing.'

Awhile after came Mr. Pitch, somewhat flurried and nervous even for him, seating himself briskly on one chair, and then, without obvious reason, vacating it for another, pulling off his mittens and then jerking them on again, and fidgetting about generally.

'Fine February day, ladies—calm and springy, he at length remarked.

'Your shirts are all done up splendid,' observed Miss Kensett; 'and now I am making you a few collars of the linen that was left. You won't need them much, but they will come handy if you want to go to church, or any of your friends should die. It's my way to have things ready.'

'I'm more than obleeged to you, Ann, and I'm willin' to pay you well, if you'll only accept on't.'

'I told you once that I was rewarded in seeing a clean, nice looking man go by my window every day,' said Miss Kensett, tartly.

'Well, I'm a thousand times obleeged, and I'll trouble ye no more with my old duds. I've come arter 'em to take 'em all hum, off your hands,' he said, with desperate energy.

'Why, as I told you, it's no trouble. I like to work for the men, they look so elegant when they are all nice and clean.'

'Wall, r'ally, the fact is, Ann, it don't seem 'xzactly right for you tew be doing my patchin', when there's a woman to hum doin' nothin'.'

'You've been frisking and fidgeting about ever since you came; and now, if you've got anything to say, out with it,' said Miss Kensett, sharply.

'R'ally, Ann, I wouldn't hev you think, for the world, it was any onrespect to you. I gave you the first chance; but we're all of us changeable, onruly, forrad critters, unless we're yoked in couples, and then the smartest one pulls for both alike; they seem to travel more steadier like, eh?'

'Ellen,' queried Miss Kensett, snapping her eyes at her sister, 'can you make head or tail of what he says? He's crazy.'

Mr. Pitch rose, moved his chair nearer the door, and seating his sparse mortality on the extreme edge, winked deprecatingly at the spotless maiden.

'Wall, if you please, Ann, if it's all the same tew you, I'll take my things.'

Miss Kensett brought them out on her out-spread hands, her eyes resting on them lovingly, folded as they were in a marvelous way, known only to herself.

'They are all here except the collars I'm finishing. You can drop in any time after them.'

'O, never mind,' Ann, was the uneasy reply; 'she can do it. She inquested me to fetch 'em all, every rag; she said, tew, if there was any little pieces and sech, in partickler, I was to fetch 'em.'

'Mr. Pitch,' asked Mrs. Temple, eyeing him gravely, 'what have you been doing? not getting married, surely?'

'I may as well tell on't, fust as last, I s'ppose. I was actilly jined, I do expect, yesterday.'

'Mercy be good to us!' exclaimed Miss Kensett, sinking into a chair.

'Who in the world is it?' queried Mrs. Temple.

'Yes'm, it was Miss Cripp that was; she's my pardner now, stirring and lively as a cricket; tuck the whole concern off my hands, out doors and in; started Lucindy and bowsed into the work, all sorts, quick as we got hum. Said how I was to bring every rag. Hope there'll be no hard feelin's, Ann. Allers have set store by ye—allers shall; but Miss Cripp is a woman—used to have her own way—not easy to handle like.'

'I hope in my heart she'll poison you!' interrupted Miss Kensett, between her set teeth. 'An old Jezebel of a widow!'

'The widow Cripp that was,' observed Mr. Pitch, absently picking at his mitten.

Miss Kensett, 'you ungrateful old fool! [illegible] me fixing and fussing for that creature to have the benefit of! I could tear every rag off of you!'

'Why, Ann,' said he, rising and opening the door, his eyes as big as saucers, 'I axed you fust. I had no idee of yer takin' on so.'

'Take your bundle and start! Stop a minute!' said she, flying at him and grabbing it. She twisted the neatly-ironed shirts into every possible shape; she threw them on the floor, and seated herself on them more forcibly than gracefully; and finally she wadded them into a bunch and threw them at him.

Her sister expostulated, and taking the enraged maiden by the shoulder, endeavored to lead her away.

'Let me alone!' she jerked out; 'I can manage my own affairs. If I allowed myself to be run over as you do, I should never have opened my mouth at all.'

In the meantime Mr. Pitch made good his escape, stepping briskly away, and occasionally turning his scared eyes behind, to see if she were pursuing him.

'What in the world possesses you, Ann? gasped Mrs. Temple, wonderingly. 'Let the poor old woman have him. How can it hurt you?'

'If you had seen as much of the world as I have, Ellen Temple, you'd learn better than to allow yourself to be run over by every hussy of a widow that comes along. Me, a sewing, and darning, and working my fingers to the bone, all for a great hawk-eyed, brazen faced old widow! Four new shirts, all done up elegant—magnificent—s p l e n d i d—'

The rest was lost in heartfelt sobs. Miss Kensett wept heavily, fiercely, tremendously—no mild shower, but a general deluge!

Laughter.—Frequent and loud laughter is a sure sign of a weak mind, and no less characteristic of a low education. It is the manner in which low bred men express their silly joy, at silly things, and they call it being merry.

I do not recommend upon all occasions a solemn countenance. A man may smile, but if he would be thought a gentleman and a man of sense, he would by no means laugh. True wit never made a man of fashion laugh; he is above it. It may create a smile, but as loud laughter shows, that a man has not the command of himself, every one, who would wish to appear sensible, must abhor it.

A man's going to sit down, on a supposition that he has a chair behind him, and falling for want of one, occasions a general laugh, when the best pieces of wit would not do it; a sufficient proof how low and unbecoming laughter is.

You should always be modest—humble, never! Modesty is the quality of an honest man, humility that of a coward, a knave, a fool—or the virtue of a Christian.

CENSOR.

Multum in Parvo.

Original and selected, prepared for the *Mercury*.

Answer to last week's charade—Sal-ad.

What comes nearest to an oyster? The shell of course.

Honor of Marriage.—Power, the sculptor, writing to a friend on what people call the folly of marrying without the means to support a family, expresses frankly his own fears, when he found himself in this very position; but he adds with characteristic candor—'Telling the truth, however, family and poverty have done more to support me, than I have to support them.'

A Stock Jobbing Physician.—Of Mead, the celebrated physician, the following story is told. He studied, not only the 'Materia Medica,' but the Stock List, and was, at last, as familiar with the Exchange as with the Dispensary. Hence his spirits were liable to be affected by the state of the 'Board,' as well as by that of his patient's health—and the plethora or vacuity of their purses. One day, prior to his daily round of visits, his morning journal had made him aware of a portentous fall on the stocks, and elongated his visage accordingly. At this moment he was sent for to visit a lady who was represented to be very ill. His mind running more at the moment on the funds than on the pulse of his patient, he groaned in undertones, as his fingers pressed her wrist—'Mercy upon me, how they fall! lower! lower! lower!'

'Good heavens!' shrieked the lady in alarm. 'I am dying!'

'Tut, you fool,' said the physician, recovering from his reverie, 'You are dreaming; your pulse is very good; it was the stocks I was talking of.'

LESSON FOR LOVERS.

A wife to make you happy?—Soft young man,
Dismiss that hope with all the speed you can,
The greatest happiness of married life,
Is trying, not in vain, to please a wife.

Most men content to try and not succeed,
The will must render happy for the deed,
The lady's sighs, not smiles, requite her lord,
And love, like virtue, is its own reward.

The Last.—'What on earth am I to do with that incorrigible son of mine?' en[illegible] 'Dress [illegible] plaid,' was the reply.

'Why, what possible benefit would that be?' demanded the wondering parent.

'It would at least be the way of keeping him in *check*.'

We once knew a nervous gentleman who kept a fire escape—a kind of sack, in which he could lower himself from his window. Being suddenly awakened one night by the sound, as he thought, of the wheels of a fire-engine, followed by a tremendous knocking at the door, he descended in his sack in great haste, and reached the street just in time to hand his wife, (who had been to the theatre,) out of her carriage.

A rogue is a roundabout fool.—Coleridge.

Religion is in its essence the most gentlemanly thing in the world. It will alone gentilize if unmixed with can't; and I know nothing else that will alone.—Ibid.

'Never marry but for love,' says William Penn, in his reflections and maxims, 'but see that thou lovest what is lovely.'

Little Rhody 'Notions.'—A son of little Rhody says, poetry is the flower of literature, prose is the corn, potatoes and meat, satire is the aqua-fortis, art is the spice and pepper, love letters are the honey and sugar and letters containing the remittances are the apple dumplings.

'Truth,' says Coleridge, 'is a good dog; but beware of barking too close to the heels of error, lest you get your brains kicked out.'

Paradise of Mahomet.—In the East they suppose the Phoenix to have fifty orifices in his bill, which are continued in his tail; and that after living one thousand years he builds himself a funeral pile, sings a melodious air of different harmonies, through his fifty organ pipes, flaps his wings with a velocity which sets fire to the wood, and consumes himself.—Richardson.

It is reported that the hunting equipage of the Sultan Mahomed was so magnificent that he kept 400 greyhounds, each of which wore a collar set with jewels, and a covering edged with gold and pearls.—Univl. His.

Scratch the green rind of a sapling or wantonly thrust it in the soil and a scanned and crooked oak will tell of thee for centuries to come. How forcible does this teach the lesson of giving right instead of wrong tendencies to the mind.

Money Lender.—'You want a hundred dollars! Here's the money, I charge five per cent. a month, and as you want it for a year, that leaves just forty dollars coming to you.'

Innocent Borrower.—'Then if I wanted it for two years there'd be nothing coming to you.'

United States Laws.

OFFICIAL.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 123.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, namely:

LEGISLATIVE.

For compensation and mileage of Senators, two hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz: Secretary of the Senate, three thousand six hundred dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, four hundred and eighty dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eight clerks in office of the Secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each; keeper of the stationery, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; two messengers, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; one page, at five hundred dollars; Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; Assistant Doorkeeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; Postmaster to the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; Assistant Postmaster and mailcarrier, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants in document room, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; seventeen messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; clerk to the Committee on Finance, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Claims, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk of printing records, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; superintendent in charge of the furnaces, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, six hundred dollars; laborer in charge of private passages, six hundred dollars; two laborers, at six hundred dollars each; chaplain to the Senate, seven hundred and fifty dollars; captain of the Capitol police, eight hundred and seventy dollars; Capitol police, eleven thousand, eight hundred and eighty dollars; one policeman, four hundred and eighty dollars, making ninety-two thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For stationery, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For newspapers, three thousand dollars.

For Congressional Globe, twenty thousand dollars.

For reporting proceedings in the Daily Globe for the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the second regular session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses and carryalls, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of heating and ventilating apparatus, sixteen thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, nine hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: Clerk of the House of Representatives, three thousand six hundred dollars; chief clerk and one assistant clerk, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eleven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; principal messenger in the office, at four dollars and eighty cents per day, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; three messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; messenger to the Speaker, at four dollars and eighty cents per day, one thousand, seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; Clerk to the Committee of Ways and Means, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to the Committee of Claims, one thousand eight hundred dollars; Clerk to Committee on Public Lands, one thousand eight hundred dollars; Sergeant-at-arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to the Sergeant-at-arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger to the Sergeant-at-arms, one thousand two hundred dollars; Postmaster, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; Assistant Postmaster, one thousand, seven hundred and forty dollars; four messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; captain of the Capitol police, eight hundred and seventy dollars; Capitol police, eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars; one policeman, four hunhred and eighty dollars; Doorkeeper, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; one messenger, at one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; five messengers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; six messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; twelve messengers, to be employed during the session of Congress, at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum; chaplain to the House of Representatives, seven hundred and fifty dollars, making ninety-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

The contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For cartage, two thousand dollars.

For twenty four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second regular session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and one hundred copies of the same for the House Library, twenty thousand dollars.

For the compensation of clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives, fifteen thousand and seventy two dollars.

For folding documents, including materials, thirty thousand dollars.

For fuel and lights, pay of engineers, firemen, and laborers, repairs and materials, twelve thousand dollars.

For furniture, repairs, and packing boxes for members, twelve thousand dollars.

For horses, carriages and saddle horses, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For laborers, seven thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, forty thousand dollars.

For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For pages and temporary mail boys, five thousand dollars.

For reporting and publishing proceedings in the Daily Globe, at seven dollars and fifty cents per column, eight thousand dollars.

For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House for the second regular session of the thirty-eighth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and the clerks and messengers in his office, nine thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty cents.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For stationery, postage, advertising, furniture, travelling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

For the public printing, including the post office blanks, two hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

For paper for the public printing, four hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

For the public binding, including the Congressional Globe, two hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and seven dollars.

For lithographing and engraving for the Senate and House of Representatives, fifty thousand dollars.

For mapping in cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, five thousand dollars.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

For compensation of librarian, three assistant librarians, messenger, and three laborers, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.

To enable the joint library committee to purchase a complete file of selections from European periodicals from eighteen hundred and sixty-one to eighteen hundred and sixty-four, relating to the rebellion in the United States, to be deposited in the library, four thousand dollars; Provided, That no part of said sum shall be expended until the entire collection, and an index thereto, is completed and approved by said committee.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

For salaries of five judges of the Court of Claims, the solicitor, assistant solicitor, deputy solicitor, clerk and assistant clerk, bailiff, and messenger thereof, thirty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationery, books, fuel, lights, laborers' hire, and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of attorneys to attend to taking testimony, witnesses, and commissioners, one thousand dollars.

For payments of judgments to be rendered by Court of Claims, previous to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty five, three hundred thousand dollars.

EXECUTIVE.

For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation of Secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the private Secretary, steward and messenger of the President of the United States, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery therefor, two thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For compensation of the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State, chief clerk, superintendent of statistics, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger and laborers in his office, fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

FOR THE INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

[illegible] one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For proof-reading, and packing the laws and documents for the various legations and consulates, including boxes and transportation of the same, three thousand dollars.

For stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, nine thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For copper plate printing, books and maps, five thousand dollars.

For extra clerk hire and copying, ten thousand dollars.

NORTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the northeast executive building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz; for fuel, light, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses, five thousand five hundred dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, chief clerk, clerks, superintending architect, at a salary of three thousand dollars, assistent architect, at a salary of two thousand dollars, messengers, assistant messenger, and laborers, one hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger and laborers in his office, forty-three thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Second Comptroller, chief clerks, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, one hundred and seven thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the First Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger and laborer in his office, forty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, and laborers in his office, three hundred and thirty-seven thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Third Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and laborers in his office, two hundred thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, one hundred and ten thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger and laborer in his office, forty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, Assistant Treasurer, cashier, assistant cashier, chief of divisions, chief clerk, and the officers, clerks, messengers, employees, assistant messengers, and laborers in his office, one hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, Assistant Register, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, ninety thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, chief clerk, and the clerks and messengers in his office, eighteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, chief clerk, and the clerks, messengers, and laborer in his office, twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For compensation of the chief clerk, clerks, messenger and laborer of the Light-house Board, nine thousand, two hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Comptroller of the Currency, Deputy Comptroller, clerks, messenger and laborer, forty-three thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

For copying, labor, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress, and for miscellaneous items, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation of temporary clerks in the

(Continued on fourth page.)

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1864.

The European world was left last week under the general impression that the war in that quarter was about to become more extensive in the number of parties involved in that conflict.—That England at least would soon be arranged on the side of Denmark, whatever position other nations might eventually assume. But this impression was soon followed by another of an opposite bearing on the part of England, it having been ascertained perhaps that the English Cabinet would not be united in the policy of entering upon a war with the German powers on this occasion. At any rate all doubt upon this subject was soon dispelled, so far at least as the present Ministry was concerned. A change of the present Ministry may indeed follow, on account of their devotion to peace; but in that even there will be more danger of active interference in our American quarrel, as well as a more vigorous support of the Danish side of the European question on the part of England.

This circumstance it was, which seemed to render the proceedings of the London Conference of so much importance to Americans that they can hardly be supposed to be indifferent to the result. While British subjects could not quietly wait, it appears, for the official announcement. But they were not kept long waiting in suspense. Earl RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON on the 27th of June laid the papers relating to the London Conference on the tables of the two Houses of Parliament, and declared each in his place that they deemed it the best policy for England to remain neutral in the Dane and German controversy now again under the arbitrament of the sword. But at the same time Lord PALMERSTON expressed the opinion that the German Diet had unjustly assumed to enforce federal execution in Holstein, though the Holsteiners did not resist the assumption. And, if the Danes in Schleswig had really submitted, it was only after an evident resistance to German authority. But he added, that military operations had finally led to the German occupation of the whole of Schleswig and a part of Jutland.

From the same speech of the venerable premier it appears, that the Conference held their closing session on Saturday the 25th, but all without accomplishing the desired purpose of pacification. The neutral powers with Denmark could agree upon a line of frontier marked by the Schleg—but the German Allies would not agree to take that line, but would insist upon another it seems as meeting their views. When the French representatives proposed that the people on the territory in dispute between the lines should have their choice of jurisdiction. But Denmark, after all a despotism not so much on that account to be pitied, would not consent to the French proposition. Still it may be as the noble Lord said, that might upon the whole had overridden right. That the sympathy of the British nation is in favor of Denmark, though that little sprig of royalty is admitted to have been in the wrong, originally. But France and Russia, it appears, had positively declined to take part in the active support of Denmark.

If, therefore, war should be resolved upon, the whole brunt of the war the *premise* foresaw must be borne by England. And for what, it might be asked. A mere affair of *monarchy*, and a monarchy too of no great account to any other interest in the world. But it is not supposed that the English Ministry forget the risks of English commerce, when they came to the conclusion not to advise the Queen to quarrel [illegible], however, would only be taken, we suppose, so long as Denmark itself was not threatened with subjugation; at least that intimation appears to have been given. Upon this disclosure of this state of affairs, notice was given by Mr. DISRAELI of a vote of censure which he would move on the following Monday against the Ministry for their policy on the Danish question. And here we must leave the subject at present. Only adding, that the Ministerial party expect to prevail in the Commons by a majority of twenty. While the tone and countenances of the opposition indicate a hope of change—to say nothing of their use of opprobrious language which so often disgraces the struggles of parties.

The Metropolitan Journals this week have experienced perhaps some inconvenience in the disruption of telegraphic communication with our American Capital. To some it may seem a great grievance, but upon the whole it is not likely to be a serious or a lasting embarrassment. Like railroads and other improvements of the age, electric telegraphs are only good when applied to good purposes. Has it not been discovered among the many inventions of modern times, that the moral is superior to the material, the mechanical and even the scientific, singly or combined? Before the facilities of almost instantaneous communication with distant points were enjoyed, before extensive bridges and viaducts were constructed in this country and the rapid locomotion by steam over land and water was in use or known to be practicable anywhere, before armor and fortifications offensive and defensive had been brought to their present degree of efficiency for the destruction or protection of human life, higher and better things were nevertheless held in such estimation as perhaps to make the lack of such facilities and improvements no actual diminution of general happiness. And the world can now better spare these modern idols to which it is so much devoted and of which it has some reason to be proud, than to attempt to maintain the character of superior wisdom and grandeur without the virtues which preceded, if they have not followed, the introduction of every one of the peculiar glories of the present times. And so far from being able to maintain the character without those virtues, the world without those virtues must deteriorate and the process of reduction to original barbarism will be unavoidable. The salt will lose its savor, if it still have any to lose. The conveniences and the luxuries which are counted upon for an enviable distinction are already rendering the country more instead of less dependent. But they appear to be passing away with a rapidity which exceeds the power of calculation. And the people seem destined to realize that it is possible to live without many things hitherto regarded as indispensable to life.

The death of Hon. JAMES F. SIMMONS is announced. He died in Johnston Thursday afternoon, in the 69th year of his age. He was born at Little Compton on the 10th of September, 1795, and when but a small child his father removed to this city with his family. His education was gained under the tuition of Mr. ROGERS and Mr. TOWER, and though limited was sufficient with his sound mind, to give him position with the leading men of the State and at the age of 32 he was elected to the General Assembly from the town of Johnston. In 1840 he was elected a Senator in Congress and remained for six years and in 1857 he was again elected to the same position but resigned before the expiration of his term.

Later news from Europe contains further proceedings of the English Parliament, and of more or less importance to American interests. In the House of Commons enquiry was made whether Quebec had been put in a defensible state, and the answer was, that orders had been sent out to concentrate the troops at Quebec and Montreal. In the House of Lords, Earl RUSSELL had failed to carry through his resolutions on the relations between England and Japan. The Bishop of Oxford had denounced the course of the Ministry as unworthy a civilized country. And the noble Earl's resolutions were rejected, 30 to 11. In the House of Commons the same evening, the bill abolishing the religious test at the Oxford University was rejected by a vote, 173 to 171—a majority of two against the present Administration. This result is said to have been followed with vociferous cheering on the part of the opposition.—These facts and others are supposed to have some bearing upon the motion of M. DISRAELI censuring the Ministry, and which was to be made on the Fourth of July. Various speculations are indulged in as to the result. An impression still continued to prevail among many, that a majority will show themselves satisfied that the country had not been plunged into a war in defense of Denmark. But others, whether more or less with a voice upon the subject, insist that circumstances had already decided the course which the Ministry should have pursued. That England was already fully committed to assist the Danes. And Mr. D's resolution will declare that England had already gone too far to retrace her steps without "lowering her just influence" in the world. The amendment proposed, will present the question, has the Ministry been right in avoiding immediate war? Meantime the Danes are said to have been driven out of the Island of Alsen, and the Allies to have put Jutland entirely under German control.

While waiting to receive better news and to discover the turning point in the fortunes of our humiliated and troubled country, it was a most serious disappointment to be informed of the third annual invasion of the adhering States. Such a desperate attempt to remove the seat of war from the South to the North, while the rebel capital was believed to be on the point of being compelled to surrender unconditionally to our victorious troops under its walls, was intrinsically incredible. The conclusion of almost everybody at first must have been, that this invasion was only the adventurous raid of a few audacious spirits seeking plunder or providing support for themselves and their starving camps. And it was a long time before any evidence to the contrary appeared. And then the undefinable position of the force which had crossed or was about to cross the Potomac increased the difficulty of ascertaining the strength of the enemy in that quarter, and the natural effect of an undefinable danger suddenly approaching a population and their treasures previously supposed to be secure, could hardly fail to create unnecessary alarm. But, under these circumstances, no doubt, the first thing to be attended to was done, and means were taken to bring the invaders to light and to arrest their progress; and not to lose time in enquiring how or by whose fault this national discomfiture has arisen. Still, many will be anxious to discover through what open and unguarded door the enemy have been permitted to enter our peaceful and undisturbed borders. And some point in answer to the facts, that first SIGEL and then HUNTER were repulsed and forced to retire from the Shenandoah Valley—thus leaving the enemy free to advance to the Upper Potomac. The door was indeed guarded, but no precautions as to make them superior to accidents. "The issue of battles is always uncertain."

The favorable news of the latter part of the week, showing the rebs to have retired across the Potomac, SHERMAN to have crossed the Chattahoochie and captured five or six thousand prisoners, GRANT to have taken possession of Petersburg, and the stringency of the money market on account of the delay in making payments from the Treasury, had a beneficial effect upon the market, and everything took a fall.—Gold went down to $2,46, Flour fell $1.00 in two days, and every kind of provisions ruled low. Speculators could get no money, and began to grow shaky, and were ready to sell at lower prices. Things began to look better, and the humbug about the scarcity of gold and products, was made evident. How long this will last it is impossible to tell, as we are at the mercy of rascally speculators, who will ply their vocation when the money market is easier.—Upon this subject the N. Y. *Commercial* says:

The produce market gives out the first symptoms of a coming break-down. Speculators are themselves afraid at the prices they have created, and there is a very general desire among them to "unload," although the operation has to be accomplished quietly and slowly, lest a sudden and extreme panic should result. In place of the extreme firmness of prices that have now ruled for several weeks, there is a general disposition to sell at a concession.—Flour sells 25 a 50c. per barrel each succeding day, and pork falls in a similar proportion.—The prices of last Friday compared with those of yesterday [Wednesday] show the following fall in leading commodities.

Flour,	$1 35 per bbl.
Pork,	8 00 per bbl.
Butter,	1½ cts.
Petroleum,	3 cts.
Whiskey,	5 cts.

These are the beginnings of an inevitable heavy fall in the prices of produce. The prices of all the leading articles of consumption have been run to figures out of proportion to the legitimate influence of supply and demand. The operative classes are suffering in consequence, and are becoming the prey of political malcontents, blaming the Government for what is chiefly the result of private speculation. Even the finances of the Government are suffering in sympathy with the stringent money market, caused very largely by the locking up of so much money in produce unwarrantably dear.—Such unnatural prices, attended with such seriously deranging results, cannot be maintained beyond a very brief period.

NAVAL.—The Practice-ship *Marion* remains at Gardner's Bay. The *Macedonian* and *America* are off on a cruise for a few days and will return to the rendezvous by the 20th instant. The *Marblehead* is cruising along the coast and it is supposed that for the sake of learning the Middies how to manœuvre in an action, they would not object to falling in with the pirate *Florida*.

Carpenter Joseph E. Miller, has been detached from the *Constitution* and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Lieutenant Henry F. Picking has been detached from the Naval Academy and is waiting orders.

Paymaster H. P. Tuttle has been ordered to the *Catskill*.

Lieut. Colonel HENRY D. BREWERTON has been promoted and confirmed as Colonel of Engineers from April 22, 1864.

Mr. LAWRENCE RHOADES, son of Mr. B. H. RHOADES, of this city, has been appointed and confirmed as Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain in the volunteer force.

The Fourth Regiment has joined the 9th corps, and is brigaded with the 7th regiment.

Several years ago, when Messrs. BAILEY and SMITH purchased the large tract of land in the Southeast part of the city, and opened a road to the boat-house, and offered the land for sale in building lots, people doubted the success of the adventure. The indomitable spirit of Mr. SMITH overcame all opposition, however, and the land gradually passed into the possession of other parties, who at once improved it by the erection of beautiful residences and the embellishment of the grounds. Other owners of land in that vicinity, who imagined that ruin would befal them by the enterprise of Messrs. BAILEY and SMITH, were finally induced to offer their lands for sale, and that which was used exclusively for farming purposes, is now the prettiest portion of the city.

The price paid by Messrs. SMITH and BAILEY for one hundred and forty acres was $22,700. One hundred acres have been sold for $130,000, and the forty acres remaining are valued at $35,000. So here is a profit of $142,306, and they still own, beside the land, a beautiful beach.

It was generally supposed a few years since, that speculation in land had reached its highest figure and prices would rule lower, and many of those who once speculated were unwilling to continue in the business. Some, however, were keener in business and run the risk, and in nearly every case they have received handsome returns, and the prospect today for land speculation is just as good as it ever has been since 1851, when the business first commenced. For a proof of this we need only refer to three transactions, viz:—the Whitfield lot on Touro street, containing 65,338 feet of land, was purchased November 24, 1862, for $6000. A court was cut through, and the tract of land divided into eight lots. All but one have been sold, and the sales, including the one held at $1,050, amount to $13,662. The Sherman lot on Avrault street, containing 38,200 feet of land, was purchased March 9, 1864, for $5000, and in four months it has been divided and sold for $9,110. The Sumner estate on Bellevue Avenue, consisting of 94,500 feet of land and a stone house, was purchased April 9, 1864, for $25,000, and has been sold to different parties for $40,600. We could cite many other cases of equal gain as through the entire Southern and Southeastern portion of our city the land thrown into the market has been taken at prices exceeding the anticipation of the owners.

The prospect of increasing one's capital by land speculation is as good to-day as it has been at any previous time, for, as our own population and business increases, the limits of the city will extend, and those who have the capital can make no safer investment.

It is an oft-repeated fact that Newport boys are to be found in every section of the country. The business of the place in former years, gave no inducement to remain at home and when they had received their education a desire for prosperity in life, induced them to go abroad.—In nearly every city of enterprise they may be found filling prominent positions as merchants, manufacturers, bankers, artisans, professional men and leading mechanics. There is scarcely a profession or position known but has been filled with honor by some Newport boy and it is with pride that we notice from time to time their success. The election of the 17th of May in San Francisco, brought out one more of our number for a prominent and responsible position, and HENRY L. DAVIS, son of JOHN W. DAVIS, was elected Sheriff of the county of San Francisco. The papers of that city speak of him as "a capable, efficient, worthy, popular and obliging man," good [illegible] as a Union candidate against C. L. WELLER, denominated "copperhead," and was elected by four thousand four hundred and thirty-seven majority over his opponent. He took possession of his office June 1st, giving bonds in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. The office is one of the most lucrative in the country and our friend DAVIS has our best wishes for his future prosperity and the fulfilment of his expressed desire.

The week has been one of excitement and those even who never allow their feelings to become depressed, have been scarcely able to withstand the shock. The rebels finding their communications cut around Richmond and their supplies fast diminishing were compelled to make a bold dash into Maryland to secure their desired wants. Their forces were scattered at first to deter our forces from giving them battle and for the purpose of collecting the farm stock in that section of the country.—Finally when they had accomplished their purpose and started thousands of head of cattle towards their beleagued capital, their forces were concentrated and an effort made to capture Baltimore. Failing in this, they next proceeded to damage the railroads and destroy Government property in retaliation for the doings of HUNTER and other Generals, and at last, to give time for the slow movements of their stolen cattle, a feint was made upon Washington. Finding our forces ready to receive them and no chance of holding their ground, after one day's fight, the entire force retired across the Potomac. The indications are that they will find their return obstructed as HUNTER is reported to be in a position to oppose them, and SHERIDAN with his whole cavalry force is reported to have crossed the James river and proceeded to join HUNTER.—Other forces are said to be following the rebs in their retreat and it is hoped that they may find themselves between two fires, with no chance of escape.

The following account of the shocking death of the daughter of the late Mr. ALFRED G. PECKHAM, formerly of this city, we clip from an exchange:—

"On the 4th of July last, Miss Elizabeth Peckham, of this city, was at Yonkers, with her mother and sisters, and on the piazza firing off crackers for the amusement of the children. Soon her sister, who was beside her, noticed a smoke in her dress, and cried out to her that she was on fire. The unfortunate girl screamed and ran into the hall, but not before she was enveloped in flame. Mr. Oakley (her brother-in-law) cast his coat over her, threw her on the floor, having rolled blankets around the sufferer, the flames were extinguished.—Medical aid was immediately called but it was too late. Her arms and back were burned almost to a crisp, and she lingered until Tuesday last, when she died. Her suffering before death was so acute, that the most powerful opiates failed to bring a moment's sleep. She was a great favorite with all companions."

When the decisions were made by the Commissioners appointed to award damages to land owners through whose land the railroad passes much dissatisfaction was expressed, but rather than contest the cases, all but four of the parties effected a mutual settlement. A special session of the Court of Common Pleas is now in session in this city to decide the four cases which appealed from the decision of the commissioners. The first case was decided Thursday and Dr. NATHANIEL GREEN received an award of $2,200 instead of $1,100, as was first offered.

Tiverton, July 4, 1864.

COURT OF PROBATE.—Present, Joseph Seabury, Esq., President, and Clark Estes and David D. Gray, Eqrs.

Asa Gray, Clerk.

The following matters were referred to the first Monday in August at 1 o'clock p. m.

Report of the Commissioners on the estate of Stephen Crandall.

Petition for administration on estate of Polly West.

Petition for administration on estate of Wanton Howard.

Petition for appointment of Guardian on the estate of William G. Borden, late of Fall River, deceased.

Petition for appointment of Guardian of the children of James H. Borden, late of Tiverton, deceased.

Petition for probate of the will of Mary Baker, late of Tiverton, deceased.

The account of administratrix on the estate of Alden Wordell.

The will of Wanton Durfee, late of Tiverton, deceased, was proved.

Thomas Durfee approved as Executor.

Account of Administrator on the estate of Sarah Proctor is allowed.

The Administratrix on the estate of Richard Borden returns an inventory, and the same is allowed.

License is granted to the Administratrix to sell at private sale certain articles contained in the inventory of the estate of Richard Borden.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Heirs of the late William Thurston have sold the lot of land next to the estate of Mr. Richard J. Arnold on the Mail road, containing four acres and twelve rods, to Mr. Levi Johnson, for $4,819.

Mr. Abraham T. Peckham has sold the Sumner house and 11,450 feet of land, to private parties, for $25,000.

Nine and a half acres of land of the Marchant farm on Brenton's Neck, was sold at auction, on Wednesday, to Mr. Henry F. Battey, for $2,850.

Mr. Daniel T. Swinburne has sold the lot corner of Touro street and Whitfield Avenue, containing 5,555 feet of land to Mr. Philip Simmons, for $2,600. The lot will be improved at once.

MRS. DR. MARY WALKER writes thus from Castle Thunder, Richmond: "I hope you are not grieving about me because I am a prisoner of war. I am living in a three story brick castle, with a plenty to eat and a clean bed to sleep in. I have a room mate, a young lady about twenty years of age, from near Corinth, Mississippi (Miss Martha Manus). I am much happier than I might be in some relations of life, where I might be envied by other ladies. The officers are gentlemanly and kind, and it will not be long before I am exchanged."

The scholars of St. Mary's Male School are preparing themselves for a public exhibition at Aquidneck Hall, on Thursday evening next.—A glance at their programme leads us to believe that the exercises will be such as to make the occasion pleasant and interesting. A band has been engaged to assist, and with music, singing and speaking the evening is to be devoted. Premiums, prizes and rewards are to be distributed after the exercises.

Those who are suffering from disease or pain are respectfully invited to read Prof. ADDISON's advertisement in another column of this paper.

THE DARK SIDE OF THE REVOLUTION.—Those who are accustomed to take discouraging views of our present contest, because they imagine we are so [illegible] and wicked days, would do well to read the fourteenth chapter of Lorenzo Sabine's "Historical Essay" in the new edition of his "American Loyalists." It reads very much like a series of pungent observations on contemporary events, although none will dispute the accuracy and sound judgment of Mr. Sabine as a historian. We make a few pertinent extracts. Of the prominent men of the Revolutionary era, Mr. Sabine says "they were great and good, little and bad, mingled; just as elsewhere in the annals of our race," and he adds:

"Still again, avarice and rapacity were seemingly as common then as now. Indeed, the stockjobbing, the extortion, the forestalling, the low arts and devices to amass wealth, that were practiced during the struggle, are almost incredible. Washington mourned the want of virtue as early as 1775, and averred that he 'trembled at the prospect.' Soldiers were stripped of their miserable pittance, that contractors for the army might become rich in a single campaign. Many of the sellers of merchandise monopolized articles of the first necessity, and would not part with them to their suffering countrymen, and to the wives and children of those who were absent in the field, unless at enormous profits. The traffic carried on with the royal troops was immense. Men of all descriptions finally engaged in it, and those who at the beginning of the war would have shuddered at the idea of any connection with the enemy, pursued it with avidity."

Washington, in one of his private letters, bears full testimony to the correctness of this description:

"From what I have seen, heard, and in part know, said he, 'I should in one word say, that idleness, dissipation, and extravagance, seems to have laid fast hold of most; that speculation, peculation, and an insatiable thirst for riches, seem to have got the better of every other consideration and almost every order of men; and that party disputes and personal quarrels are the great business of the day.'"

The difficulty of raising troops was almost insurmountable in several of the States. Bounty jumpers and deserters were as common then as now, in proportion to the size of the armies. Washington declared in a letter to his brother that the States were sending him officers "not fit to be shoeblacks." With regard to the troubles among officers, Mr. Sabine says:

"Eighteen of the generals retired during the struggle; one for drunkenness; one to avoid disgrace for receiving double pay; some from declining health; others from the weight of advanced years; others to accept civil appointments; but several from private resentments, and real or imaginary wrongs inflicted by Congress or associates in the service. The example of the latter class was pernicious; since, when heads of divisions or brigades quit their commands for reasons chiefly or entirely personal, it was to be expected that regiments, battalions, and companies would be left in like manner, without officers. Abundant testimony can be adduced to show that individuals of all ranks entered the army from interested motives, and abandoned it from similar reasons. John Adams wrote, in 1777: I am wearied to death with the wrangles between military officers, high and low. They quarrel like cats and dogs. They worry one another like mastiffs, scrambling for rank and pay like apes for nuts. Washington, more guarded to Congress, uses language almost as pointed in his letters to private friends."

Such were some of the clouds of discouragements through which, with infinitely less advantages than we enjoy, our fathers fought their way to victory. Why, then, should we falter before the same obstacles?

Within the next thirty days about eighty millions of pounds of wool will have been clipped in the United States.

On Thursday of last week Miss Olympia Brown was installed as pastor of the Universalist Church, at Weymouth, Mass.

Immense hospital barracks, capable of accommodating eight thousand patients, are in course of erection at Annapolis, Md.

"Bob, how is your sweetheart getting along?" "Pretty well, I guess, she says I needn't call any more."

ATLANTA CAPTURED.

A despatch was received just as we were going to press, stating that news from a reliable source gives the glorious news of the capture of Atlanta, Georgia, by Gen. Sherman with 8000 prisoners.

THE REBEL RAID.—General Truman Seymour captured in the battles of the Wilderness, passing through Charlottesville on his way to the Libby Prison, improved the opportunity to give the congregated Rebels a 'piece of his mind' with regard to the character and duration of the war. "I hope, said he, "that your armies may soon invade the free States, and traverse them so far at least as Philadelphia, plundering and burning as they go, in order that the North may be waked up and made to realize that we are at war. What we need is a united and determined North, and this will insure it."

Taking the General at his word, the rebels have been on their third annual raid across the Potomac—apparently in far less force than at either of their former incursions; but the Army of the Potomac immediately confronted them, while it is now mainly in front of Petersburg and Richmond, and likely to remain there. The objects of the present raid appear to be, 1st, Plunder, especially in the line of horse-flesh and cattle; 2d, to compel Gen. Grant to let go his hold on the throat of the rebellion on the James.

That the raid finds the Militia of the endangered States disgracefully unorganized and inefficient, is a palpable truth. In the fourth year of a great and terrible civil war, scarcely a loyal State in the Union has her Militia even enrolled, much less organized and disciplined.

This invasion sweeps over Central and Western Maryland—the most loyal portion of the State. Yet even this portion, lying directly across the Potomac from Old Virginia, and opposite the Valley of the Shenandoah, whence rebel hordes have so often threatened and thrice invaded it, has no Militia organization, and no idea (apparently) of resisting such raids otherwise than by running before them. Is not this the sheerest infatuation?

The rebels are desperately in earnest. Originally few, they make intensity of venom atone for paucity of numbers. They clutch their own section, compelling every white man to fight, every black man or woman to work, for the triumph of their treason. They tolerate no dissent or demur where they have power to suppress it. The conscripters and bloodhounds (as an Alabamian quaintly said) "take every one who hasn't been dead more than two days." The conscripted must either march or be shot—take your choice but no words. They pay no bounties, make no provision for their soldiers' families, and have given over the farce of pretending to pay their men. Once in their ranks there is no release till the end of the War.—They have ceased to have finances; they regard all private property as Confederate, and take whatever they want and wherever they find it. There is no business—little trade—no speculation among them—nothing but deadly war.

Frederick is about fifty miles west of Baltimore, and fifty-five northwest of Washington. A turnpike connects Frederick and Washington. A railroad and turnpike connect Frederick and Baltimore. The railroad runs along the Patapsco Valley. The turnpike passes out of Frederick a short distance north of the railroad; crosses the Monocacy three miles north of the railroad bridge and then runs along the railroad, first on one side and then on the other, until Baltimore is reached. From Ellicott's Mills the turnpike runs east eleven miles to Baltimore; the railroad runs fourteen miles, as it makes a detour to the south to reach the Relay House. The Monocacy river flows a southern course, and passes three miles east of Frederick. It is a stream about one hundred yards wide, with high banks. The railroad bridge southeast of Frederick and the turnpike bridge east of the town are large and costly structures. The Monocacy falls into the Potomac five miles below Point of Rocks. Edward's Ferry is sixteen miles below Point of Rocks. It is on a road leading east from Leesburg, Virginia, to Baltimore, and is fifty miles from Baltimore.

Previous to last Friday the number of Confederates in Maryland was comparatively small. They besieged Sigel in Harper's Ferry; held Hagerstown, and on Thursday were in Frederick, Gen. Wallace having on that day a skirmish with them near the railroad bridge across the Monocacy. They held all the country west of Frederick, and were the advance guard of a more formidable body. Gen. Lee, it appears, a long time since detached a large force from Petersburg to send northward. On Thursday last this force was advancing up the Shenandoah valley. A scouting party of between one and two hundred cavalrymen was surprised by the advance guard near Leesburg, and all but the Confederates marched towards Point of Rocks to cross the Potomac. On Friday that portion of the enemy who were already in Maryland began to move in concert with the Virginia column. The party that held Frederick withdrew some distance, in order to induce Gen. Wallace to advance from the railroad bridge to the town. Wallace fell into the trap. He marched from the bridge, entered the town, and telegrams announcing victories were sent from Frederick. In the meantime the Confederates abandoned Hagerstown and hastened towards Frederick, and on Friday night two columns of the enemy began coming from Virginia; one at Point of Rocks, the other some distance above Edward's Ferry.

Saturday morning came. The Confederates who had been in Frederick, were encamped on the Catoctin Mountain, four miles west of the town. The Hagerstown column had just reached them. Wallace was still in the town. From Point of Rocks a Confederate column was quickly marching up the west bank of the Monocacy to seize the railroad bridge. Suddenly, Wallace heard of their coming, and ordered a retreat. The town was abandoned in a hurry.—Gen. Tyler and Col. Seward commanded the Federal rear. The railroad trains were sent towards the bridge. Some got over, but the enemy, from Point of Rocks, reached i. and captured the stores. Some of Wallace's troops passed the bridge, but the remainder found their retreat cut off. They at once marched up the river towards the turnpike bridge. The enemy followed them, and a battle began. The enemy from Catoctin mountain, came down, captured Frederick, and marched towards the turnpike bridge. Almost surrounded, Wallace's troops fought bravely, but they were soon overpowered. Gen. Tyler was captured. The troops reached the bridge in disorder; some passed over, but the greater number were captured, and the enemy seized the bridge.

Wallace's troops, almost broken up, retreated to Monrovia, eight miles east of the Monocacy, on the railroad. Here he endeavored to rally them. New dangers, however, appeared.—From the railroad and turnpike bridges the enemy in strong force were marching direct on Monrovia. From Point of Rocks a second column came through a small village called Urbana, south of Monrovia. Late in the evening, however, he heard of the third and largest column of the enemy. It was marching from the Potomac above Edward's Ferry, to the Washington railroad, between the Relay House and Baltimore. Wallace at once ordered another retreat. He and his troops withdrew, and by noon on Sunday had reached Ellicott's Mills, eleven miles from Baltimore. Here they rested for a breathing spell.

Sunday morning came. Suddenly the telegraph ceased working west of Ellicott's Mills. It was cut at Marriottsville, eight miles distant, and nineteen from Baltimore. A column of the enemy was reported to have marched northeast from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. It was at Reisterstown, north of Ellicott's Mills.—There was not a soldier to oppose it, and it intended to cut the Northern Railroad, running from Baltimore to Harrisburg, at Cockeysville, but eight miles distant. The column from Edwards Ferry towards the Washington railroad was making fearful strides. A panic at once was raised in Baltimore. The alarm bells were rung, and the people were called upon to rush to arms.

At noon Monday, the enemy cut the Northern Central Railroad, at Cockeysville, and continued their march eastward. They were making for the railroad running from Baltimore to Philadelphia. It is not more than twelve miles east of Cockeysville. No streams intervene, and no troops oppose the march. The main body of the enemy, however, were still on the march for the Washington Railroad. They were approaching Annapolis Junction, thirteen miles from the Relay House, and about twenty from Washington.

The mischief perpetrated by the raiders seems to have been confined, thus far, to the destruction of bridges, railroads and telegraph lines, the capture of trains and robbery of the passengers, the seizure of supplies, and the burning of detached mansions, like those of Governor Bradford, near Baltimore, of Gen. Cadwalader at Magnolia, and of Government buildings.

Eight bridges are reported to have been destroyed on the Northern Central Railway, between Mockton and Cockeysville. Two trains were captured on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. On one of these Major General Franklin was a passenger, and of course was captured with it, together with all the other officers and soldiers on board. Baltimore was full of exciting rumors, and the banks and insurance companies all deposited their valuables on board a steamer, ready to start at a moment's notice. Arrangements were made to remove the archives of the State from Annapolis. At Washington, also, there was considerable excitement, straggling bodies of rebels having made their appearance within six miles of the city. On Tuesday they commenced to arrive in force, and on Wednesday a pretty severe fight occurred in the vicinity of Fort Stevens, but they found Washington too strong, and retired.

Gen. Franklin and Gen. Tyler made their escape from the enemy, and the railroad between Baltimore and Washington was not at all injured, so that the rebels have very little upon which to congratulate themselves as the results of their expedition beyond the plunder which it swept off and the excitement which it caused throughout the North.

Dr. Johnston, Medical Director, gives the following results of the battle of Monocacy: Union loss, 121 killed, 190 wounded, 400 prisoners; total, 711.

The rebel loss in killed 300; wounded in our possession 430; total 730. They lost heavily in officers.

AFTER A RAID.—The New York Times correspondent gives the following account of the return of a portion of Kautz's cavalry to the Union lines on James river:

"More jaded troopers and horses were never seen. The men were grotesque in their misery. Some had lost their forage caps, and had replaced them by women's bonnets and feathers, and other odds and ends of female apparel, which gave them a most astonishing look.—Some had the legs of their trowsers completely off; others had theirs split into ribbons. Many were shoeless, all coatless. Their faces were a perfect study, if one desired to tell their race or color. Negroes were white in comparison to them. So thick was the pasty deposit of mud and perspiration upon them that they were no longer troopers of flesh and blood, but had resolved themselves into the primitive elements of dust from which they sprung, and to which they had returned before their time. Odd enough they looked, as they winked and blinked, with eyelids heavy with sleep, and still heavier with the 'vilainous compound' which had accumulated upon them during their ten days' raid. The horses were pictures of wretchedness and dejection. Their heads drooped until their noses touched the road. Each animal shrunk his tail between his legs like a whipped cur.—Flies settled upon them and feasted without the slightest chance of being disturbed. Some of the poor things were so completely used up that the men had to lead them and urge them forward by blows with the flat of their sabres. Fill up the picture from these outlines, and you will get an idea of the exhaustive character of a cavalry raid."

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.—Twenty years ago a gentleman of this city, resolved to remove out west, and started for his destination. In New York he stopped at a second class hotel, and while there was robbed of a purse containing two thousand dollars in gold. In the course of his peregrinations he was successful, and had forgotten all about his loss, having accumulated a handsome property. When the war broke out he was too old to enlist, but feeling patriotic, he offered his services to Gen. Logan, and acted as quartermaster to a brigade. One night on the march, the army arrived at a small town in Southern Alabama, and according to orders he took possession of the inn for general headquarters. While talking with the landlord he discovered that he formerly kept a hotel in New York, and, upon pressing his inquiries, found that he was the identical landlord of the house in which he had been robbed. In the course of the evening he arranged a mock court martial and brought the landlord before it, charging him among other things, with the robbery.—Much to his surprise, the landlord confessed the robbery, and he had his choice to restore the money or die at sunrise. The man received his principal, and all the interest the landlord could afford to pay, in gold, which the gentleman invested in U. S. 7 3-10 notes.

Springfield Republican.

TO PREVENT SICKNESS IN THE ARMY.—This short article may save the lives of a thousand men. The valley of the James is a malarious region. North of the tropics the three months in which malaria is concentrated are August, September and October. Of all the facts in the science of medicine the one best established is that Peruvian bark is a preventive of malarious disease. Three years ago the surgeons of some of the regiments in the Army of the Potomac administered Peruvian bark, or its extract, quinine, to all of the soldiers in their regiments every day during the three sickly months, and the published statistics showed a remarkable exemption from disease in those regiments. Let every person who has a friend in the army send him a dollar's worth of quinine, with instructions to put as much as will lie on the point of a pen knife in his coffee every morning, and the probability is that he will escape chronic diarrhœa, fever and ague and bilious fever.

A HANDSOME FIVE WEEKS' WORK.—At the U. S. Mint yesterday, our reporter was presented to two young men (brothers) who had just returned from Idaho Territory. They left their home in Maine just ten months ago. They started for Bannock city, near which place, after deliberate prospecting, they began digging for gold. They dug near a thousand dollars on the first day. At the end of five weeks, they exhumed 137 1-2 ounces. They were satisfied with this, and selling their claim for about fourteen thousand dollars, they started for home.—They brought their auriferous earnings with them to the Mint, where they received for it $24,780 in gold coin. The gold is in granules very nearly pure. The young men could have secured almost any quantity, but they were satisfied with what they had obtained, and longed for home.—*Phil. North American 6th.*

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.—The French Orleanists who had just been made happy by the marriage of the head of the house of Orleans, the Count of Paris, are now plunged into an equal affliction by the dangerous illness of his bride's father, the Duke de Montpensier. The Duke and the Duchess having gone down to Wood Norton to visit the young couple in their honeymoon, the Duke fell suddenly ill with erysipelatous fever. His brother, the Prince de Joinville, had gone down to Wood Norton, and the Gazezette de France announces that the last sacraments had been administered to the Duke on the 23d June.

A CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.—Mr. Geo. H. Batcheller, of Providence, now travelling with Thayer & Noyes' Circus and Van Amburgh's Menagerie, at present in the middle States, among other feats, is announced to throw a sommersault over nine large horses, also a forward sommersault over the mammoth elephant Hannibal. The Managers challenge the world that no equal to Mr. Batcheller can be found. They offer to put up $10,000.

The Correspondencia of Madrid describes a curious horse, which is now being exhibited in the Prince Alphonso Circus at Madrid. It has not a single hair on the whole body, while its skin, which is white like that of a European, is so transparent that the veins may be distinguished through it. The horse cannot be used for labor in consequence of this fineness of the skin, which would be exposed to abrasion.

The London Globe states that the Great Eastern has just taken 3,000 tons of coal on board, and will shortly leave Liverpool for Sheerness, or Deptford, where she will be fitted with water tanks in which the Atlantic cable now being made by Messrs. Grass & Co., will be stowed away as it is made.

The Gazette says that an ingenious chemist of Boston has manufactured a wash, which by daily application will prevent the beard from growing—no injury being done to the skin or complexion. If generally used the barbers will have a good opportunity to enlist.

The Journal of Commerce says that foreign goods are being exported from New York to a considerable extent, and that in the three items of tea, sugar and coffee, the reshipments will furnish exchange to exceed three million dollars.

The New York papers say that the new Secretary of the Treasury has been waited upon by a large number of financial authorities and has created on all sides new confidence. No plan has yet been suggested by him nor will any be proposed until he has fully made himself acquainted with the opinions of the financial authorities of the leading commercial centers.—It is, however, known that he comes to borrow, and use the existing money of the country instead of attempting to carry on the Government by due bills of hourly decreasing value. It is fully realized that any increase of circulating money, disguised by bearing nominal or small interest, would be calculated to cause a currency panic, and so put the Treasury in a worse condition than ever. What the Government wants is the use of the existing money of the country, which is not only ample but in excess of Mr. Fessenden's wants, large as they are. The only process by which the Treasury can be kept full is by borrowing at the highest rate allowed by law, and putting the Government credit squarely in competition with all minor credits, until speculators, who now oblige the Government to pay them four prices for army supplies, are driven as bankrupts from the street. They are already losing courage, and the borrowing of $200,000,000 at the best rate offered will complete their ruin, and restore, in a great measure, the value of commodities to something like natural values. The Stock market, always sensitive, foreshadows a return to loans, and is heavy at lower prices.—The hint should not be lost, and loans should be persisted in, regardless of the complaints of gamblers at the expense of the nation.

Mr. Fessenden stated that he had no definite policy to announce other than to adapt himself to the varying requirements of the public situation. He was indisposed to increase the volume of the currency, unless such a course were inevitable.

The Secretary's views were regarded as upon the whole with much satisfaction, especially as they indicated that, in future, a much better accord will exist between the Treasury Department and the banks than hitherto, and that Mr. Fessenden will prove an eminently practical Secretary.

The present wants of the Treasury require a loan of $50,000,000 which the Secretary estimates would, with the ordinary receipts, serve him until September.

THE RAID OF THE PIRATE FLORIDA.—Before the hearty congratulations of the country on the destruction of the famous Alabama have subsided, another source of alarm to the shipping interest appears off the coast, in the pirate Florida, which has already commenced an indiscriminate destruction of property. On the the 10th instant, Cape Henlopen being seventy-five miles northwester by north, the steamship Electric Spark, Captain J. G. Graham, on her voyage from New York to Havana and New Orleans, was boarded and taken possession of by this pest and destroyer. When some seven or eight miles distant the Florida hoisted the British flag, which she kept flying until within twelve hundred yards of the steamer, when the rebel colors were substituted. The Electric Spark was boarded by a party from the Florida, who took possession of her, and ordered the captain on board the pirate, with his papers. No personal property was destroyed or taken, but the steamer, with all the mails, was retained.

The British schooner Lane had been previously boarded by the Florida, and was near by at the time of the capture of the Electric Spark. Both steamers were soon headed for the schooner, which hove to until they came up. The captain, crew and passengers, about forty in number, were then put on board the Lane, and carried to New York.

The Electric Spark was built in Philadelphia, and is owned by Wm. J. Taylor & Co., of that city, and will probably be retained by the rebel captain as a consort to the Florida.

Several other American vessels, including the barks Golconda, Zealand, Greenland, General Berry, Selinda, the schooner Margaret N. Davis, and an unknown brig, supposed from Portland, have also been captured and destroyed. The crews of these vessels were landed at Cape May.

The Florida is described as a long black bark, with two white stacks, fore, main and mizzen try-sails, gaff top-sails and top-gallant sails fore and main. Her power of speed was variously computed from eleven to fourteen knots. The crew is a mixture of all creeds and nationalities—French, Spanish, Portuguese, Germans and Americans, all being represented. They are well trained and disciplined, and absorbed in getting plunder. The Florida is a screw propeller and carries eight guns, seven thirty-two's and one nine inch. Her crew number one hundred and fifty-five, and she is under the command of Capt. Morris.

THE RETURN OF VALLANDIGHAM.—A key to the policy of the President to be pursued toward Vallandigham has been recently given in a meeting between the Kentucky delegation in Congress and Mr. Lincoln relative to the case of Col. Wolford. This officer, it will be remembered, was arrested by Gen. Burbridge and sent to Washington, where he has since remained, reporting daily to the War Department. In answer to the request that the order of General Burbridge be rescinded, the President replied that he should not depart from the policy before pursued concerning Vallandigham. Mr. Mallory remarked that the Vallandigham order was inoperative, that individual having returned to Ohio. Mr. Lincoln replied, in substance, that he had no official notice of Vallandigham's return, and that when Mr. Vallandigham made his presence known by objectionable acts the Executive would be prepared to act. The application in favor of Col. Wolford was not granted.

HARVARD ROLL OF HONOR.—The latest No. of the Harvard Magazine contains the Roll of Honor of graduates of the College who are and have been in the national service. The following is a summary of its figures: Rear Admiral, 1; Brigadier Generals, 7; Colonels, 19; Lieut. Colonels, 14; Majors, 18; Captains, 60, Lieutenants, 78, Surgeons and Assistants, 61; Chaplains, 13; Privates, 45; Quartermasters, 9; Staff Officers not mentioned above 17; other positions, 124; total, 461. Killed in battle or died of disease, 70. By last triennial catalogue the whole number of graduates living was 2,679, which shows a per centage of 20 per ct. in the army.

The story of the killing of Miss Pickens at Charleston, by a Union shell, just as the marriage ceremony was being performed between her and a rebel officer, turns out to be a hoax. The Macon Confederate and other Southern papers say it is a "Yankee lie." Of course it was intended by the inventor as an appeal to the romantic feelings of Christendom, and as such served its turn. All the English papers copied the "heartrending" incident—few will insert the correction.

The tribute which the English press pay to "Yankee" gunners shows that lingering recollections of the old sea fights of 1812 still float vaguely in the British mind. It is a fact, upon which Americans may take pride, that the Union batteries of the present war, whether on land or water, have been served with a skill and efficiency exciting the admiration of the best judges at home and abroad. The United States artillerists are unexcelled by those of any other nation.

The Washington post office recently sent four hundred thousand letters from soldiers, principally from the Army of the Potomac. They weighed six tons. Such patriotism and affection as they may be presumed to contain is not light.

A California correspondent thus speaks of the wants of his State: 'What California needs most to-day is rain. What she wants to-morrow is seventy-five thousand *females* which would equal the male population, according to the last census."

Major General Sigel has been superseded in his command by Brigadier General Albion P. Howe. By this appointment Gen. Weber is subordinate to Gen. Howe. Gen. Stahel has also been relieved from command.

James N. Gladding, jr., of Bristol, a member of Co. I, 7th R. I. regiment, died on the 3d instant at Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington. He had been severely wounded in the right arm. He was 20 years old.

A man died of hydrophobia in Middletown, Ct., last week, having assisted in skinning a cow that had been bitten by a mad dog.

Prospects.—Full reports from the vari-
l States concerning the present appear-
l prospects of the crops, have been pub-
From these and the monthly statement
epartment of Agriculture, we can deter-
th some degree accuracy what will be the
f this year's harvest.
an journals in sympathy with the rebels,
l croakers and unfriendly prints in Eu-
ave endeavored to make it appear that the
n the Northern States would this year
failure. Some have gone so far as to pre-
almost total destruction of cereals, from
and other causes, and that we should be
led to import from other countries in order
ent starvation. How much truth there is
e statements may be inferred from the data
ed. It is true at an earlier period in the
there was, owing to severe drouth, a poor
ct for our cereals, but the copious show-
ich have since fallen change the aspect
ally.
ter wheat, taking the country through,
verage fully two thirds of a crop.
some sections it was injured by the cold
er during the month of February, while the
t total absence of rain during the latter
t April and May retarded its development
the states except Maryland and Kansas,
nsin, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana farmers
becoming somewhat discouraged, when the
came "just in the nick of time," as they
s it. Heavy showers, which have fallen
the date of many of the extracts given from
ern journals, have still further improved
rospect.
is is likewise true of Spring wheat. Grass
ed a very heavy crop in New York, New
y and Pennsylvania. In the New England
s less than usual has been cut, but through
Western and Border States about the average
unt. The weather has likewise been very
itious for harvesting it, and the farmers gen-
y have secured this crop in fine condition.—
Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ken-
y and some parts of Illinois and Indiana
e trouble has been experienced from the scar-
of field hands.
here was more corn than usual planted in
v York and probably Pennsylvania, and less
the New England and Western States.—
ugh the lateness of the Spring was unfavora-
to this cerial, the warm days and recent
s have brought it rapidly forward, so that it
l be nearly, if not quite, an average crop.
Oats present a very poor appearance in this
e, but, according to the latest report from the
partment of Agriculture, it is, generally speak-
, "the largest and most promising crop of the
d ever sown in the country." We infer, how-
r, from our own observations, that the above
guage is a little too sanguine. The fruit crop
erally promises well.
From this showing, therefore, it appears that
crops this year will be amply sufficient to
t the wants of the army and the people, and
to a certain extent any foreign demands that
y be made upon us.
Owing to the increased amount of foreign la-
r and capital turned into agricultural channels,
d the large harvests realized, our exports of
n since the 1st of September have been much
than that of the previous few years. Only
,109 bushels of corn, for instance, have been
pped, against 5,013 875 for last year. But if
are to believe our European agricultural jour-
s, fresh demands will be made upon us this
r for breadstuffs. A long drouth and severe
anges in the weather have impaired the cereals
England, while prices have risen in France
m fears of the wheat crop.
The Mark Lane Express says: "The re-estab-
hment of the blockade of the Baltic ports by the
anes, if it takes place, will not be without its
fect upon the wheat trade. As the issue of the
liberations of the Conference become more du-
ous (since adjourned sine die) and European
arkets seem closing upon us by higher values,
e may soon be left to our own resources, and
hat America can afford to do for us."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Greatest Cabinet Yet.—A Polander, named Herr Nadolski, has arrived in this city, with a cabinet, manufactured by himself, which puts Lincoln's and the Davenport Brothers, and all other cabinets in the shade. A private exhibition of this wonderful cabinet was given in the lecture room of Barnum's Museum this forenoon, preliminary to its public exhibition at the same place during the coming week. The cabinet, as it appears on the stage before being opened, is a mahogany case four feet six inches in height, three feet in width, and two feet thick. From this compact box but little larger than a good sized travelling trunk, Herr Nadolsk draws forth, one after another, the following articles, comprising a complete set of parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture.

A judge's large table, eight feet long; three books and ornament, six chairs, four large card tables, four ladies' work boxes, a what-not, a lady's work table inlaid with straw, an artist's easel, four music stands, a smoking table, a smoking tray, a round toilet table, two Chinese fashion tables, two little fancy tables, two large Chinese lamps, lighted, a footstool, a Chinese toilet table, a fancy toilet table, a chess table, made out of forty-nine different classes of wood, a tea tray, a large chandelier containing twelve wax lights, a full sized bed and bedstead with hangings complete, four candlesticks with lighted candles, four small flower tables, four flower pots with flowers, two Chinese parlor candlesticks with candles alight, five small Chinese lamps alight, fourteen fancy boxes, an embroidered frame, a dining table twelve feet long with twenty four covers, laid complete, nine garden chairs, a writing desk, two rulers and bells, a round bed table, a bed lamp, a swing cot, a little table.—A little case, measuring only four inches high, fourteen inches long, and eight inches thick, contains: Four large dishes; twenty-eight plates; six salt-cellars; thirty drinking cups; thirty four knives; twenty-four forks; twenty four spoons; a large candelabra, with five wax lights; a throne decorated; a large throne chair; a large table, inlaid with shells and glass top, &c.

Each article in the above list is an exquisite piece of workmanship, and the whole together presents an array of household furniture sufficient to excite the envy of Mrs. Toodles, and to furnish stock in trade for half a dozen auctioneers. It is the most wonderful piece of mechanical ingenuity ever seen in this country, and well deserves a visit from the curious.

N. Y. Com. Adv. 12th.

Mill Burnt in Glocester.—A shoddy mill at Mosquitoville, in Glocester, on the Thompson road, owned by John L. Ross and others, was burnt on Friday afternoon of last week, together with a house and barn adjoining. The mill was run by a Connecticut man named Coll. The mill and machinery were insured for $3,000 at the Columbia, Manhattan and Adriatic, New York, and Home, New Haven.

Prov. Bulletin.

A Liverpool Magistrate having had occasion to give an opinion as to a matrimonial difficulty which came up before him, concluded his remarks with the following opinion: "It is always a bad arrangement for married people, whether high or low, rich or poor, to have a wife's sister, or a brother, or other relative living in the same house with them."

The steamer Montpelier struck on Coddington's Point soon after leaving Portsmouth Grove, on her downward trip, on Tuesday forenoon, during a very heavy fog. She went up to Providence, and at noon went to Fall River to go upon the railway. She has resumed her trips.

At the breaking out of the war Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsage, was Lighthouse Inspector of the Boston District and Semmes was Secretary of the Lighthouse Board at Washington.

Peter Almy, a colored man, who fought under Commodore Porter in the old Essex, died on Wednesday of last week, in New Bedford, at the age of ninety years.

Fifty thousand Canadian acres have been planted with flax this year, against five thousand the last year. A result of the cotton famine.

Rocky Point Sold.—The Press learns that Captain Winslow has sold the Rocky Point estate to Byron Sprague, Esq., for the sum of ...ty thousand dollars.

The stamp duty on telegraphic despatches continues until August. The whole of the old law in relation to stamps continues in force up to that time.

...var Brainard, said to be the oldest free mason in New England, died at East Haddam, Ct., a few days since, in the ninety-seventh year of his age.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—This universal remedy for coughs, colds, and bronchial affections now stands the first in public favor and confidence. This result has been acquired by a test of thirteen years. Its merit and extensive use has caused the troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

Special Notices.

WM. H. SMITH,
DENTIST,
SWINBURNE'S BLOCK,
139 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.
Nitrous Oxide, for the extraction of teeth, without pain, administered when desired.

A. A. SAUNDERS,
DENTIST,
124 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
(over Hammett's Bookstore.)
Entrance on Cotton's Court, 2d door.
Teeth extracted without pain. See advertisement. Nov 7

J. S. CLARKE,
DENTIST,
HAVING had fourteen years practice on NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH, now offers his professional services to all wishing them, all work warranted as recommended, and references given if required.
Office 160 Thames street, over the Newport Exchange Bank. Jan 18—1y

WM. G. TURNER,
DENTIST,
Corner School and Touro Streets, Newport.
REFERENCES:
Dr. E. J. Dunning, New York.
Dr. E. Parmly, New York.
Dr. R. P. Berry, New York.
Jan 2—tf

J. E. LADD,
DENTIST,
146½ Westminster St., Providence, R.I.
(Room No. 4, up stairs.)
Dec 30—tf

JOHN W. VOSE,
WILL PURCHASE and sell on commission, all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver, U. S Demand Notes, (old issue) and Securities of all descriptions.
U. S. Six per cent, "Five-Twenty" Bonds of 50s, 500s and 1000s, coupon or registered, obtained at par, without delay.
May be found at Aquidneck Bank during bank hours. Nov 29.

OLIVER READ,
Licensed Stock and Exchange Broker,
BANK STOCKS, GOVERNMENT COUPONS,
Treasury Notes and Specie bought and sold, or procured for applicants, as above. Call at No. 12 Bull street, or at the Traders Bank during bank hours.

Dr. B. C. PERRY,
DERMATOLOGIST,
49 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.
Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair, and Premature Blanching. Also removes Moth, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face, without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.
July 2—3m.

G. 1863. B.
Golden Bitters.
The Best Tonic in the World. Invigorating and Strengthening.
Dyspepsia's Enemy.
Purely a vegetable Tonic and the most reliable remedy of the present age, for loss or lack of appetite, feebleness and prostration. They are mild in their action upon the system, and increase gradually the force of the circulation; promote the action of the Digestive Organs, and counteract the bad effects of a change of water or diet. A single trial will satisfy the most skeptical. For sale by Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Restaurants throughout the United States.
GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., Sole Proprietors, Hudson, N. Y.
Central Depot, American Express Building, New York.
D. H. Braman, Wholesale Agent, Providence R. I.
Feb 27—1y

TO PHYSICIANS AND INVALIDS
The Rev. Charles E. King, formerly Secretary to the London Evangelical Alliance, and recently connected, as Resident Minister and Physician, with the Venezuelan Mission, will send, FREE OF COST, the prescription with which he successfully treated, while in charge of the large Mission Hospital, upward of one hundred cases of Consumption, in the first, second and third stages.
The remedy is equally adapted to the treatment of Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, Throat and Air Passages; while it speedily invigorates the enfeebled Nervous System, and energizes the deranged functions of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
Permission is given to refer to the Presidents and Professors of the several Medical Colleges of the city, and to the Rev. Messrs. Adams, Potter, Sayres and Van Buren.
Address, with stamp,
Rev. CHARLES E. KING,
Station D, Bible House, New York
P. S.—I wish publicly to acknowledge the generosity of those publishers who, from motives of humanity, have given this advertisement free insertion. Religious papers are earnestly requested to copy. Nov 21—1y

MARRIED.

In this city, 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Lyon, Mr. Henry G. Mumford to Miss Sarah C. Jaques, both of this city.

In this city, 10th inst., by Rev. C. H. Malcom, Mr. Benjamin F. Boss to Mrs. Bridget Tew, all of this city.

In Providence, 14th inst., at the residence of Robert B. Hubbard, Esq., by the Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Mr. Joseph H. Havens, U. S. N., to Miss Mary Lizzie, daughter of Mr. George W. Sherman, all of this city.

In Salem, 14th inst., Alfred Stone, of Providence, to Ellen M. Putnam, of Salem.

In New York, 12th inst., by Rev. Lawrence H. Mills, Mr. John A. Wilbour of New York, formerly of this city, to Miss Amelia M., daughter of the late Benjamin S. Simonson, of Richmond, Staten Island.

In Providence, 7th inst., Henry Senft, of Wisconsin, to Elizabeth Senft, of P.; 7th, George H. Norcross to M. Jennie Wilkinson, both of P.

In Greenville, 7th inst., Gideon T. Peckham, of Providence, to Ellen M. Patterson, of G.

DIED.

In this city, 3d ult., Mary Barker, aged 78 years, 7 months and 25 days.

In this city, 14th inst., with christian resignation, Thomas Smith, in the 21st year of his age.

At the Newport Asylum, 5th inst., Maria, daughter of James and Waity Dewick, aged 8 years.

In Philadelphia, 3d inst., Henrietta A., wife of Sanford Mason, aged 62 years. She formerly resided in this city, and was very much beloved by a large circle of friends.

In Little Compton, 6th inst., Josephine E., daughter of George Taylor, aged 16 years; 7th, of Fever contracted at Fort Haskins, near Washington, D. C., Charles W., eldest son of Silas Brigham, aged 23 years and 3 mos.

In Providence, 2d inst., of scarlet fever, Kate S., aged 5 years and 3 months, and 9th inst., John S., aged 3 years and 1 month, children of Abbie J. and the late Col. John S. Slocum; 6th, Emma S., daughter of Charles W. H. Davis, aged 11 years; 6th, Mattie E., daughter of Stephen Yates, aged 9 years; 7th, Mary M., wife of Capt. John C. Dutch, aged 38 years; 9th, Patrick Sheridan, aged 73 years; 10th, Charles, youngest son of Louisa Manton, aged 28 years; 11th, Lizzie K., only child of Edward W. Raynsford; 11th, Rebecca Whittaker, aged 73 years; 12th, John B., only son of Horace C. Bradford, aged 3 years; 12th, George W., son of George Peck, aged 8 months; 12th, Fanny Holloway, aged 75 years; 12th, Hope, infant daughter of John L. Lincoln; 13th, Julia A., wife of Benjamin D. Weeden, jr., aged 37 years; 13th, Caroline W., daughter of Benjamin C. Wood, aged 17 years, 14th, Edward R. Young, aged 65 years.

In Wickford, 11th inst., Mrs. Anstis Lee, widow of Capt. Wm. Lee, and daughter of the Hon. Lodowick Updike, aged 99 years, last month, the oldest person in North Kingstown.

Memoranda.

Sld fm Cardenas 4th, brig John Hathaway, Townsend, for New York.

At Caiberien, Cuba, June 24th, brig S P Brown, to sail for this port 25th; sch Donna Anna, Chase, ldg for do.

Schr Lucinda A Bayles, of Brookhaven, before reported, now lies at Commercial wharf, where the balance of her cargo of coal, about 250 tons, will be discharged, when she will be taken on the marine railway for repairs. The salvage, repairs of the vessel, &c, it is thought will am't to about two-thirds of her original value, which was about $23,000.

Schr William Newton, of this port, about 30 tons burthen, has been purchased by the Mount Hope Iron Company, of Somerset, Mass, and has been entirely refitted with new sails, &c.—She will hereafter hail from Somerset, under command of Captain Lyman H Davis, late of sloop Leader.

"Be thou chaste as ice and as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape using unhealthy compounds in your food," was a true maxim, until Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus came to our relief. Since using it, we feel that there is one article in the way of Saleratus that all can use with healthy results. We have almost cured our dispepsia, and thanks to the Gold Medal Saleratus for it. Try it, and you will say with us, that perfection has been obtained, and the inventor has immortalized his name forever. Most of the Merchants have it.

Gen. Lee's Arlington estate is a freedman's village and burial ground for soldiers.

Brighton Cattle Market.—Wednesday Last.

At market 725 Beef Cattle, 3215 Sheep and Lambs and 1803 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Extra, $13 50 a 14 00; 1st quality 13 a13 50; second $11 50a 12; third 10 50a11 00.

Hides—11c. Tallow 11 1-2c.

Working Oxen—But few pairs at market.—No sales noticed.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep 5 1-2 to 7 1-4. Lambs $4 to 6 50 per head.

Swine—Fat Hogs 11 1-4c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY. 1864.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	High water
16 Saturday,	4 38	7 33	1 56	4 54
17 Sunday,	4 39	7 32	2 55	5 55
18 Monday,	4 40	7 31	4 16	53
19 Tuesday,	4 41	7 30	rises.	7 50
20 Wednesday,	4 42	7 30	8 12	8 45
21 Thursday,	4 43	7 29	8 48	9 36
22 Friday,	4 44	7 28	9 22	10 25

Full Moon 19th day, 1st h, 51 m. morn.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rhode Island Bridge Company.
THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Rhode Island Bridge Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors will be held at the Bank of Rhode Island on Monday, the 25th of July, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M.
July 16 W. M. CLARKE, Treas'r.

Old Colony and Newport Railway Company.
THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Old Colony and Newport Railway Co., will be held at the Hall, over their Passenger Station, in Boston, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of July instant, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the choice of Directors, and for authority to issue Bonds in behalf of the Company and for such other business as may come legally before them.
By order of the Directors.
JOSEPH S. BEAL, Clerk.
Stockholders *and no other persons*, will be passed on exhibiting their certificates to the conductors. July 16—2w

F. L. Turner, M. D.
HAS taken an office in School street, south of Dr. William G. Turner's operating room, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Newport and vicinity.
ENTRANCE AT SOUTH SIDE OF HOUSE.
July 16—3w

Horses, Carriages & Harnesses at Auction, by T. Almy,
On TUESDAY, July 19th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., the extensive stock of Horses, Carriages and Harnesses of Charles H. Child's,
55 DORANCE STREET,
Providence, R. I.
See handbills for particulars.
July 16

JUST RECEIVED
WATERFALL PUFFS, also large and small Puffs and Ornamental Hair Work, of all kinds. G. ANDERSON,
July 16 119 Thames street.

FOR SALE,
TWO COUNTER CASES, at G. ANDERSON'S,
July 16 119 Thames street.

RAZORS and Razor Strops, Brushes, Soap, &c. G. ANDERSON,
July 16 119 Thames street.

To the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, July 5, 1864:

THE SUBSCRIBER, a minor, over the age of fourteen years, to wit, of the age of about seventeen years, son of

ANDREW RADIGAN,

that your petitioner is an inhabitant of Newport, and has no legal Guardian, and he has chosen Samuel W. Alger, of Newport, to be his guardian, of his estate, and prays the court to approve of said guardian so chosen.

SIMON RADIGAN.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 11, 1864.

An application in writing in the words aforegoing, is this day made to this Court; and the same is read and received, and is referred to the 1st day of August next at 10 o'clock a. m., for consideration at the Council Chamber in City Hall, Newport, and it is ordered that a copy of said Application, with a copy of this Order thereon, be set up in some conspicuous place in the office of the Clerk of this Court, which is also the office of the City Clerk of this city, and in one other public place within said city, to wit:—in the office of the City Treasurer in this city; and that further notice be given to all parties interested, by publishing notice thereof for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 16 Probate Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, June 27, 1864

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully represents that he is a resident and citizen of the city of Newport, and is a minor over the age of fourteen years, to wit, of the age of seventeen years, and is a son of

DANIEL BROWN,

late of said Newport, deceased, and has no legal guardian, that he is entitled to some property from his father's estate, he has chosen his mother, Sophia Brown, of said Newport, widow, to be the guardian of his estate, and prays the court to approve thereof.

Z. T. BROWN.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 11, 1864.

An application in writing in the words aforegoing is this day made to this court; and the same is read and received, and is referred to the first day of August next at 10 o'clock a. m., for consideration at the Council Chamber in the City Hall in Newport, and it is ordered that a copy of said application, with a copy of this order thereon, be set up in some conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court, which is also the office of the city clerk of this city, and in one other public place within said city, to wit: in the office of the city treasurer in this city, and that further notice be given to all parties interested by publishing notice thereof for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 16 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 11, 1864.

ALICE L. COGGESHALL, of Newport, widow, presents to this court an instrument in writing dated 13th of May, 1856, purporting to be the last will and testament of her husband,

TIMOTHY COGGESHALL,

late of Newport, deceased, and in writing prays that the same may be proved, allowed and recorded, and that she or some other suitable person may be appointed to administer on the estate of said Timothy Coggeshall with the will annexed, no person being named as executor thereof.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday the 1st day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 16 Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, July 11, 1864.

THOMAS S. HOWARD, Executor presents his account on the estate of

HANNAH BROWN,

late of Newport, deceased, for allowance.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 1st day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall in Newport for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 16 Probate Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPENCER'S,
96
Thames St,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
WRITING PAPERS,
ENVELOPES,
PENS,
INK,
PENCILS,
&c. &c. &c..
GIMBREDE'S FINE STATIONERY.
A splendid assortment of
NOTE PAPER,
with Envelopes to match, just received.
FANS,
a fine assortment of Silk Fans just rec'd. Paper, Linen and Palm Leaf Fans, all prices.
POCKET BOOKS,
all styles and prices.
RUSSIA LEATHER
Pocket Books.
FANCY
GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SHEET MUSIC,
ORDERED
EVERY DAY, BY
Spencer,
July 16 96 Thames st.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 11, 1864.

BENJ. MARSH 2d, administrator on the estate of

SARAH RODMAN,

late of Newport, dec'd, presents his petition representing that the personal property of the deceased is insufficient for the payment of the debts of said Sarah Rodman, the funeral expenses and expense of settling her estate, that said deceased at the time of her death was seized and possessed of a certain lot of land and the buildings thereon, in said Newport, bounded Southerly on Poplar street, Westerly on land of Wm. Young, Northerly on land of Wm. Beattie and Easterly on land of Wm. Wilson, stating that by a sale of only so much thereof as is absolutely necessary to pay the debts and expenses, the residue of said estate would be so much injured as to render the sale of the whole more advantageous to those interested, said estate estimated in value about five hundred dollars; and praying that he may be authorized and empowered to sell all the right, title and interest which said Sarah Rodman had at the time of her death in and to the whole of said land and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary to make up the deficiency of the personal estate for the purpose aforesaid with incidental expenses.

Said petition is read and received and is referred to Monday, the 1st day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 16 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, July 11, 1864.

B. MARSH, 2d, Administrator, presents his 2d account on the estate of

GREEN CARR,

late of Newport, deceased, for allowance, and for an order to distribute from the balance of said estate in his hands to the creditors of said estate, whose claims have been allowed by the Commissioners thereon, which account contains a credit for sale of real estate of said Green Carr, sold by said administrator.

And the same is received and is referred to to Monday, the first day of August next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the council chamber in the City Hall in said Newport for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 16 Probate Clerk.

Savings' Bank.
A DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. free from Government tax, on all sums that have been in the Bank for the space of six months and one and a half per cent. on all sums that have been in for three months, is declared by the Directors of the Savings Bank of Newport, payable on and after this date the 16th inst.
S. S. GYLES,
July 16—3w Treasurer.

Wm. S. Nichols,
HAS JUST RECEIVED a new lot of ***Parabola Spectacles.***
Also, Silver framed, Plated and Common Spectacles constantly on hand. Silver Spoons, Plated Ware, Jewelry, Combs, &c, at
No. 18 Marlborough Street.
July 16—tf

NEW BOOKS.
Eastman's White Mountain Guide,
Macaria, by the author of "Beulah,"
Carlyle's Frederick the Great, vol. 4,
Denis Duval, by W. M. Thackeray,
Denise, by the author of Mademoiselle Mori,
Mendelssohn's Letters, 2d series,
Linnet's Trials,
Cousin Philis, by Miss Thackeray,
Schonberg Cotta Family,
Cripple of Antioch,
Christian Life in Song.
For sale by
C. E. HAMMETT, jr.,
July 11 124 Thames st.

Cheap Carpets.
FOUR pieces Dark Wool Carpets at $1 per yard, for sale by
July 16 LAWTON BROTHERS.

8-4 Black Grenadine.
8-4 Black Grenadine, received this day by
July 16 LAWTON BROTHERS.

NOTICE.
Internal Revenue.

Deputy Collector's Office, Newport, July 9, 1864.

ALL licenses applied for under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue and to support the Government, and pay interest on the public debt" in the city of NEWPORT, and towns of MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, R. I., for the year commencing May 1st, 1864, have been placed in my hands for collection. I will attend at the City Hall, Newport, for the purpose of receiving the payment of the same from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and all licenses are to be paid immediately.

WM. C. TOWNSEND,
Deputy Collector for 6th Division.
July 9 1st District R. I.

For Sale.
A NICE covered Buggy Wagon for sale at a bargain, or will be rented for the season, on applying at 122 Thames street.
June 25

A FINE ASSORTMENT of Frock Coats, English Walking Coats and Sack Coats; also a large variety of Pants and Vests to match, of light and dark cloths, can be found at
July 9 140 THAMES STREET.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prof. Addison, M. D.,
of Boston, and late of Philadelphia, has arrived in Newport, and taken room No. 3, at the
Aquidneck House,
Pelham Street,
where he will remain for medical practice until August 5th, 1864.
Doubtless many will remember with gratitude Professor Addison's former visits in Newport, and will hail his return with pleasure.
The remarkable powers he has to read diseases and tell patients what ails them, describing their symptoms and feelings, without making any enquiries respecting their disease or illness whatever, has excited unusual interest wherever he has practiced. Sufferers will bear in mind these valuable examinations are made without charge.
GO AND SEE Dr. ADDISON.
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GO AND SEE Dr. ADDISON.
He has made CHRONIC DISEASES or LINGERING COMPLAINTS a specialty for nearly a score of years, and has cured as many difficult and complicated cases as any physician of his time.
Coughs and Colds cured.
Rheumatism Cured.
Catarrh and Asthma cured,
Bronchitis and Sore Throat cured,
Female Complaints cured.
Gravel and Dropsy cured.
Liver Complaints cured.
Diseases of the Stomach cured.
Scrofula and Canker cured.
Sick Headache and Nervousness cured.
Palpitation of the Heart cured.
Spitting of Blood cured.
Old Sores cured.
Cancers and Tumors cured.
Dyspepsia cured.
Costiveness and Piles cured.
Tape Worms and Fits cured.
Office Hours—From 9 a. m., to 8 p. m.
Examination in all cases Free.
July 9

Established 1844.
COZZENS,
152 THAMES STREET.
JUST received and opened this day, a very large and well selected stock of clothing, consisting of Dress and Business Suits, English Walking Coats, Sacks and Frock Coats, light and dark Pants, Vests, in great variety. Also a fine lot of Linen Dusters this day received for men and youths.
Blue Flannel Pants and Vests, this day rec'd.
One dozen fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, gentlemen's size, at $7 per dozen.
Light suits for boys this day received,
Fine quality of Soft Hats just received,
Just arrived this day a good assortment of Blue Flannel Coats, Pants and Vests, at
July 9 J. H. COZZENS.

100 Songs
OF IRELAND,
100 Songs
OF SCOTLAND.
Just received at the City Music Store,
T. W. WOOD,
83 THAMES STREET,
July 9

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE PERSON or persons who stole nine or ten lambs from my premises, in Middletown, on the night of the 19th of June last, can save himself or themselves from prosecution and exposure, by sending to me fifty dollars, that being the value of said lambs. One man is known to me, as he dropped an order from one of his customers on my premises, which order is in my possession; if the above named amount is not sent to me immediately, I shall resort to the law for redress.

CHRISTOPHER S. SOUTHWICK.
July 9

NOTICE.
THE ALTERATIONS of my Store, 138 Thames street, being completed, I invite the attention of the public to a new stock of Jewelry of the latest styles and best quality; Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Combs of all styles, Fans, Wallets, Meerschaum and Brier Pipes, Clocks, &c., &c.
American Watches always on hand.
Watches, Jewelry, Umbrellas and Fancy Goods promptly repaired.
July 9 B. M. HAMMETT.

HATS, HATS and CAPS—A large variety of Soft Hats, Straw Hats and Caps, can be found at 140 Thames street, by
July 9 J. E. SEABURY.

Fine Gold Jewelry.
A FINE ASSORTMENT of Gold and Plated jewelry, just received at
HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,
June 25 85 Thames street.

Scotch Suitings.
REAL SCOTCH COATINGS of nice patterns, for the present season, now opening at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
June 25 70 Thames st.

Champagne Openers,
Sardine Openers, Larding Needles, French Vegetable Cutters, Cork Screws, Cork Drawers, Game and Meat Skewers, Quilting Scissors, Pinking Irons, Scales and Weights, for family use, just received and for sale by
BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW.
June 26

BLANKETS.
JUST OPENED one case (60 pairs) very nice Blankets, a rare article in these days and very cheap for these times, at
June 25 WM. C. COZZENS & CO'S.

NEGLIGU SHIRTS—Blue, Red and Grey Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers, Overalls, Cotton and Woolen Socks, White Shirts, Neck Ties, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, now on hand and offered for sale at 140 Thames street. J. E. SEABURY.

WANTED
AT TILLEYS—A boy about 14 or 15 years of age, to carry Newspapers, he must be *honest, active*, and willing to work, none others need apply. July 9.

Mens Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Hemstitched, a very superior article, 10 dozen, just received at
June 25 WM. C. COZZENS & CO'S.

SPECTACLES.
A FINE ASSORTMENT just received at
HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,
June 25 85 Thames st.

Fancy Combs.
SHELL, Buffalo, Horn and Amber Combs, new and splendid styles, at
HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,
June 25 85 Thames st.

Heavy White Linen
IMPORTED expressly for Butcher's Frocks and Servant's Aprons, just received at
June 25 WM. C. COZZENS & CO'S.

Jet Jewelry.
JUST RECEIVED at
HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,
June 25 85 Thames st.

BLUE FLANNEL COATS, Pants and Vests, this day received and now ready, at
July 4 J. E. SEABURY'S.

MASSASOIT, Croton Mills, Manhattan, Corn Exchange and St. Louis Flour. For sale by
June 6 WM. NEWTON, & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.
First National Bank,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
THIS Bank hereby announces that it is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. a year, payable in coin annually on Bonds not over one hundred dollars, and semi-annually on all other Bonds.
Subscribers will receive either registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer. It is expected that Coupon Bonds will be ready for delivery about the 4th of April.
Subscribers have the option of paying, in addition to the amount of the Principal of the Bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest from the first day of March to the day of subscription, in coin, or in currency, adding fifty per cent. premium, or to receive bonds drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposits.
Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 47 Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island.
AMASA SPRAGUE, President.
Wm. C. Townsend, Cashier.
April 30—tf

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the corporation of the Coddington Five Cents Savings Bank, holden at the banking room of the Traders Bank, Newport, June 27, 1864, the following were chosen a Board of Trustees for the year ensuing, viz:

President—Oliver Read.
Vice President—Edward W. Lawton.
Directors—Job A. Peckham, William J. Swinburne, George Cozzens, John C. Ailman, Charles E. Hammett, jr., Thomas Coggeshall, T. Mumford Seabury, Robert J. Taylor and Benjamin Marsh.

And at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of said institution holden the same day and at the same place, Benjamin Mumford was elected Treasurer and Benjamin Marsh 2d, Secretary for the year ensuing.

BENJAMIN MARSH 2d,
July 2—3w Secretary.

FOR SALE.
THE beautiful tract of land in the city of Newport, situated upon Narragansett Avenue and upon Webster street, fronting the Atlantic Ocean, consisting of 313,814 square feet, or above seven acres, exclusive of the valuable water privileges and beach in front. No property in Newport is more eligibly situated. Land high and dry,—elevated about seventy feet above high water mark. Title perfect, and no encumbrances. Will be divided into two or four lots, if desired.
Apply to
CHARLES H. WARD,
July 2 54 Wall street, New York.

Traders Bank.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Traders Bank, holden at their banking room on Monday, July 4th, 1864, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz:—Edwin Wilbur, Benjamin Marsh, Joseph T. Perry, Oliver Read, T. Mumford Seabury, John Allan, John H. Cozzens, and Samuel W. Butler.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, holden at the same place on the same day, Edwin Wilbur, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

BENJAMIN MUMFORD,
July 9 Cashier.

J. M. SWAN
No. 100 Thames Street,
HAS on hand as usual a large stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals, Slippers, &c., of the latest styles. His stock consists of everything in the Boot and Shoe line, and all who favor him with a call will receive satisfaction in quality and price.
N. B. Particular attention is solicited to a Gaiter of a new pattern, called the "Union Congress," for ladies and misses wear, at
June 25 SWAN'S, 100 Thames st.

NOTICE.
Newport, June 29th, 1864.
IN consequence of our having to pay CASH for all Hardware and Lumber, we hereby give notice that on after July 1st, 1864, our terms for building materials will be *CASH!* and all accounts will be presented for settlement every thirty days.
FINCH, ENGS & CO.,
ALBERT HAMMETT,
SWINBURNE, PECKHAM & CO.
July 2—4w.

FOR SALE.
THE fine tract of land in the city of Newport, R. I., fronting northerly upon Webster st., easterly upon a lane, southerly upon the farm of W. B. Lawrence, and westerly upon a private road, containing 210,192 square feet, or nearly five acres of choice land. Will be divided into two lots, if desired. Title perfect.
Apply to
CHARLES H. WARD,
July 2 54 Wall street, New York.

Bones! Bones!
OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, &c.
RAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Rope, Canvass, Iron, Glass, Lead, Brass, Copper, Zinc, &c., &c. All articles sent for from any part of the city free of expense.
BOTTLES! BOTTLES!
All kinds of Champagne and Wine Bottles are purchased at rear 21 Thames street.
April 23 J. H. ATKINSON

TO HOLDERS
OF
7 3-10
Treasury Notes.
I AM now prepared to forward in sums of $500, or its multiple, 7 3-10 per cent, Treasury Notes, and have them exchanged into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881, on the lowest terms.
Persons holding less than $500 or odd amounts can dispose of them at the best rates by calling on
May 28 JOHN W. VOSE.

TO FARMERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER is ordering the following harvesting implements, the Clipper Mower, Bullard Spreader, Whitcomb Wheeled Rake, and Palmer's Excelsior Self-sustaining Horse Pitc Fork. They are going early. Buy e'er they're gone, and so be sure of your help in haying.
G. B. WEAVER, Agent.
Newport, April 16—tf

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
Saved from Destruction,
BY MOTH,
BY ONE APPLICATION OF
KNOWLES'
INSECT POWDER.
Sold at R. J. TAYLOR'S, 104 Thames street.
July 9

Drap D'Ete.
BLACK DRAP D'ETE of very superior quality, just opened at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
June 26 70 Thames st.

Summer Dress Goods—Mozambiques, Organdies, Marseilles, Lawns, &c., &c., at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
May 98 Thames st.

New Goods.
PARASOLS and Sun Umbrellas, Ladies and Children's Skirts, Corsets, Shawls, Balmoral Skirts, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
May 14 98 Thames st.

Plated Tea Setts.
NEW STYLES, just received at
HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,
June 25 85 Thames st.

Plated Ice Pitchers.
A FINE ASSORTMENT just received at
HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,
June 20 85 Thames st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. A. Saunders,
DENTIST,
124 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.
Office over Hammett's Bookstore; entrance on Cotton Court, 2d door,
WOULD inform the citizens of this city and adjoining towns, that he is PERMANENTLY LOCATED at the above place, (notwithstanding the assertion of interested persons to the contrary, and continues to devote all his time and attention to his profession in all its branches, viz, treating all diseases arising from decayed teeth; extracting and filling the natural teeth; inserting artificial teeth in the latest and most approved styles; repairing old plates, &c. Charges as reasonable as the same quality of work can be done, either in or out of the city. All work guaranteed. Advice gratis.
Dr. Saunders has introduced into his practice the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, for extracting teeth *without pain*, and for several weeks has administered it with marked success. With it he has extracted teeth in the most painful stages of ulceration without the patients experiencing the least pain.
He has just completed his arrangements for manufacturing it and keeping it constantly on hand.
This gas, properly administered, is sure and efficacious in its results—harmless as the air we breathe, no matter what may be the physical condition of the patient. It stimulates, soothes, and strengthens, the nervous system, instead of deranging and depleting it, like other anaesthesia.

Real Estate Agency.
THE SUBSCRIBER, at the solicitation of many gentlemen residing or owning property at Newport, has made arrangements to take charge of Real Estate there, for sale and leasing.
Having 35 years experience, and being well acquainted with Newport for nearly that period, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to those who shall entrust their property to him, as there is always a steady demand in Boston for Newport estates.
TERMS:
Sales, two and a half per cent; Leasing, five per cent, which includes drafting of leases, stamps, &c.; Exchanges, two and a half per cent to each party.
Where no sale is made, no charge except for *outlay ordered by clients*. No restriction upon clients giving their property also in charge to other brokers or selling it themselves.
Parties committing property to the subscriber, are invited to send full descriptions, and, where possible, plans and views.
If sufficiently encouraged, it is the subscriber's intention to open a Branch Office in Newport this Autumn, or early in the Spring of 1865.
ROBERT E APTHORP,
Real Estate and Mortgage Broker,
21 City Exchange,
Devonshire street,
Boston.
References:
Hon. David Sears, Isaac P. Hazard, Esq.,
Sidney Brooks, Esq., Charles Mixter, Esq.,
George H. Calvert, Esq. James W. Otis, Esq.,
Philip A. Stockton, Esq., William Vernon, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Balch, Gov. William C. Gibbs,
Thos. R. Hunter, Esq.
Boston, April 16, 1864—3m

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
Drafted Men.

NOTICE is hereby given to all men who were drafted from any city or town in this State, and who wish to avail themselves of the benefit of the Commutation Act, (passed at the January session of the Legislature of this State,) and who have failed to appear before the Commissioners, that the said Commissioners will meet on Friday of each week, in the month of July, commencing on Friday, July 1st, at the Senate Chamber of the State House in Providence, at 10 o'clock a. m., and also on Monday, August 1st, at the same time and place, to receive all claims not yet presented.

Drafted men are reminded that all claims under said Commutation Act must be presented to the Commissioners on or before August 1st, or payment is debarred.

SAMUEL W. CHURCH, Chairman.
Providence, July 2—5w

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.
A good Cottage in first rate order, standing on Pope street, near Spring street, with lot 36 by 64 feet.
Also, a good two story cottage 30 by 30, and lot, on East side of West street.
Also, a lot of land directly South of the house, 86 feet on West street, 60 feet deep.
Also, a first rate cottage on the West side of West street, 30 by 30, standing on lot 142 feet on West street, 101 feet on North line, 126 on West, and 67 feet on South line.
All the above buildings, together with their outbuildings, are in good order, with wells of good water, &c., &c.
For further particulars or terms, apply to
March 5 S. M. STEWART.

FOR SALE.
THIS is a rare chance to purchase a valuable estate, corner of Touro street and Bath Road. The lot contains about 20,000 feet of land, with a frontage of 275 feet,—The location is one of the pleasantest in the city, either for a private residence or for business. For the last 14 years the house has been used for summer boarders, always full of the very first class. The Store, 20 by 80 feet, has always been well patronized as a Confectionary. This is too good a chance to pass unnoticed for one to obtain a business already established. My terms is such that no man can object to them. I will take in part pay a house worth from $2,000 to $4,000, and the remainder can remain on mortgage.
If the above is not sold I will lease it for five years, with or without furniture.
For further particulars inquire of
WM. S. VOSE,
July 25 on the premises.

For Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale his place, situated in Middletown, about one mile from the State House, Newport, and near Smith's Nursery, containing about five acres of highly cultivated land, with Cottage, Barn, Crib, two Graperies, all in good order. It is surrounded with trees, has nearly 1000 feet of beautiful hedge, borders on Easton's Pond, where there is good gunning and fishing, and is one of the pleasantest situations on the island.
Its fine location and nearness to the city makes it highly desirable as a residence. For further particulars enquire of
WM. H. STANHOPE,
April 23 Middletown, R. I.

Farm for Sale.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers his farm for sale situated in Portsmouth, six miles from Newport, near the Union Meeting House. Said farm contains 104 acres of good land, well watered, with a good two story house, barn, crib, ice house and other buildings.
For further particulars enquire of
ISAAC P. DURFEE,
Jan 10 On the Premises.

For Sale.
A Farm of fifteen acres, with new House and Barn, situated between the Randolph Farm and that of John Spooner, in Middletown, about four miles from the State House.
For further particulars apply to
HENRY GLADDING,
Feb 20 on the premises.

For Sale.
The Brick House in Mill street, containing twelve rooms, with Bath Room, &c.
Enquire of
Feb 6 CHARLES H. MUMFORD.

FOR SALE.
House and Lot corner of Broad and Tanner streets. Price fifteen hundred dollars, apply at
March 26 168 THAMES ST.

For Sale.
A LOT OF LAND 62 by 83 feet, on Farewell street.
Apply to
GEORGE BOWEN.
Newport, April 16—tf

TO LET.
A CONVENIENT STORE at the head of Broad street, recently occupied by H. E. Gould, as a Grocery and Grain Store; also, the hay scales attached. The terms will be reasonable. For further information apply on the premises to
May 21—tf H. E. GOULD.

(*Continued from first page.*)

Treasury Department: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized in his discretion, to classify the clerks authorized according to the character of their services, or assign to such of them as he shall see fit any compensation not exceeding that of clerks of the first class, one hundred thousand dollars.

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For furniture, stationery, public documents, State and Territorial statutes and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Comptroller:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, including subscription to one city newspaper, to be bound and preserved for the use of the office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Auditor:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, one thousand three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Auditor:

For stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed and preserved for the use of the office, and for additional office furniture and stationery, fifteen thousand dollars.

In the office of the Third Auditor:

For stationery, office furniture, carpeting, two newspapers, preserved files and papers, bounty land service, and miscellaneous items, four thousand dollars.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:

For contingent expenses of the office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:

For stationery, postage, and miscellaneous expenses, in which are included two daily newspapers, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department;

For furniture, carpeting, stationery, labor, light, ice, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer:

For contingent expenses of the office, and to meet increase of expenditures mainly consequent upon the increase of business and the completion of new rooms, five thousand dollars.

In the office of the Register:

For stationery, arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, cases for official papers and records, and miscellaneous items, including office furniture, six thousand dollars.

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury:

For stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items, and for statutes and reports, two thousand dollars.

Office of the Commissioner of Customs:

For stationery, miscellaneous items, and office furniture, one thousand dollars.

Light-house board:

For stationery, miscellaneous expenses and postage, six hundred dollars.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency:

For stationery, furniture, and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING, INCLUDING THE EXTENSION.

For compensation of twelve watchmen and eleven laborers of the southeast executive building, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, labor, and miscellaneous items, fifty-six thousand eight hundred and ten dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, Assistant Secretary, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, forty-five thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, chief clerk, recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, one hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of additional clerks in the General Land Office, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty land, and for laborers employed therein, fifty-eight thousand four hundred dollars: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be and he is hereby authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece work, or by the day, week, month or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, watchmen, and laborer in his office, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, chief clerk, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, watchman and laborers in his office, two hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For additional clerks in the Pension Bureau, during the remainder of the present fiscal year, and the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the sum of twenty one thousand dollars: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be and is hereby authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece work, or by the day, week, month or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

For salary and travelling expenses of a special agent, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the clerk and messenger in his office, four thousand two hundred dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Office of the Secretary of the Interior:

For stationery, furniture, fuel, lights, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, seven thousand dollars.

For casual repairs of the Patent Office building, three thousand dollars.

For expenses of packing and distributing congressional journals and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress, approved twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and act fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, six thousand dollars.

For fuel and lights for the Patent Office building, fourteen thousand dollars.

Office of Indian Affairs:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound and preserved for the use of the office, four thousand dollars.

Office of the Commissioner of Pensions:

For stationery, engraving and retouching plates for bounty land warrants, and binding the same, office furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two city daily newspapers, to be filed, bound and preserved for the use of the office, twelve thousand dollars.

Office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

For stationery, plans, drawings, and other contingent expenses of his office, five hundred dollars.

SURVEYORS GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of California and Nevada, and the clerks in his office, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For compensation of translator in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Minnesota, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Colorado and Utah, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Dakotah, and the clerks in his office, six thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Arizona, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Idaho, and the clerks in his office, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of recorder of land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportion to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveyors, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, ten thousand dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, six thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For office rent of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, fuel and incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in the Territory of Dakota, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in the Territory of Arizona, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in the Territory of Idaho, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

EXPENSES OF COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty five, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, five hundred thousand dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, Assistant Secretaries of War, Solicitor, chief clerk and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers and laborer in his office, sixty six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messengers in the office of the Adjutant General, two hundred and twenty three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messengers and laborers, in the office of the Quartermaster General, three hundred and ninety thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messengers in the office of the Paymaster General, two hundred and fifty five thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger and laborers in the office of the Commissary General eighty five thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger and laborer in the office of the Surgeon General, forty three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messengers and laborer in the office of the Chief Engineer, twenty eight thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in office of the Colonel of Ordnance, one hundred and seventy two thousand and forty dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of War:

For stationery, labor, books, maps, extra clerk hire and miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

Office of the Adjutant General:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

Office of the Quartermaster General:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

Office of the Paymaster General:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

Office of the Commissary General:

For stationery, rent of office and of watchmen and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

Office of the Chief Engineer:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon General:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, including rent of office ten thousand dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Ordnance:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NORTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen and two laborers of the northwest executive building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For labor, fuel, light and miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE BUILDING CORNER OF F AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS.

For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen and two laborers for said building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For fuel, compensation of firemen and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE BUILDING CORNER OF F AND FIFTEENTH STREETS.

For superintendent, watchmen, rent, fuel, lights and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, chief clerk and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger and laborers in his office, forty seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and the civil engineer, chief clerk, clerks, messenger and laborers in his office, nineteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, chief clerk and the clerks, messenger and laborer in his office, ten thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, chief clerk and the clerks, messenger and laborer in his office, nine thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and the assistant, chief clerk, clerks, draughtsman, messenger and laborers in his office, seventeen thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, chief clerk and the clerks, draughtsman, messenger and laborer in his office, sixteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, chief clerk and the clerks, draughtsmen, messenger and laborer in his office, ten thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, chief clerk and the clerks, messenger and laborer, eighteen thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, assistant and the clerks, messenger and laborer in his office, ten thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office Secretary of the Navy:

For stationery, labor, newspapers, periodicals and miscellaneous items, three thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of Yards and Docks:

For stationery, plans, drawings and incidental labor, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Bureau of Navigation:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Bureau of Construction and Repair:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Bureau of Steam Engineering:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, four hundred and fifty dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For compensation of five watchmen and two laborers of the southwest executive building, three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Postmaster General, three Assistant Postmasters General, chief clerk and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen and laborers of said department, one hundred and fifty eight thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of twenty five additional clerks, twenty thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For stationery, fuel for the General Post Office building, including fuel for the Auditor's office, oil, gas and candles, printing, repair of the General Post Office building, office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing and for keeping the fireplaces and furnaces in order; for engineer, (for steam engine) laborers, watchmen, repairs of furniture and for miscellaneous items, thirty five thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Agriculture, chief clerk, one clerk of the fourth class, four clerks of the third class, four clerks of the second class, six clerks of the first class, an entomologist at an annual salary of two thousand dollars, a chemist at annual salary of two thousand dollars, an assistant chemist at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars, a draughtsman at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars, a translator an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, two messengers at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each and two laborers at an annual salary of four hundred dollars each, thirty thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: For stationery, wood, coal, gas and miscellaneous items, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For collecting agricultural statistics and information for reports, twenty thousand dollars.

For furniture, viz: Carpets, desks and stoves, eight hundred dollars.

For the purchase of a library and laboratory, four thousand dollars.

For purchase and distribution of new and valuable seeds, and for labor in putting up seeds, seed bags and bagging, fifty four thousand dollars.

For compensation of superintendent of seed room, at an annual compensation of sixteen hundred dollars and for two clerks of the first class, four thousand dollars.

For contingencies of seed room, viz: coal, gum, packing paper and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

For propagating garden, for propagation and distribution of valuable plants, cuttings and shrubs, viz: For labor, for repair of old propagating house, new propagating house, rebuilding shop and for purchase of trees, cuttings, vines and bulbs, ten thousand eight hundred dollars: Provided, That such trees, cuttings, vines and bulbs so purchased or which shall be propagated shall be such as are adapted to general cultivation and to promote the general interest of horticulture and agriculture throughout the United States.

For experimental garden on reservation number two, viz: For salary of foreman and laborers, three thousand dollars; for keep of a horse and stable and for seeds, manure, tools and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA.

For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer and seven clerks, twenty six thousand four hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For specimens of coins to be preserved in the cabinet of the mint, three hundred dollars.

BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner and six clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and fifty thousand and fifty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, repairs and wastage, fifty thousand dollars.

ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

For salaries of superintendent, assayer and melter and refiner, assistant assayer, officers and clerks, twenty-three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, twenty thousand dollars.

BRANCH MINT AT DENVER.

For superintendent, assayer, melter, refiner, coiner and clerks, twelve thousand four hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty six thousand one hundred and eighty nine dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

For additional salary of treasurer, acting as assistant treasurer of the United States, five hundred dollars.

For salary of clerk to assistant treasurer, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For safe and vault, including frieght five thousand dollars.

For salary of assistant treasurer from November twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty two to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, eight hundred and five dollars and fifty five cents.

For salary of clerk from March first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred sixty four, six hundred dollars.

GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territory of New Mexico.

For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty two thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Territory of Utah.

For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks and contingent expenses of the general assembly, ten thousand dollars.

Territory of Washington.

For salaries of governor, chief associate, two associate judges and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerk and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Nebraska.

For salaries of govesnor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred five dollars.

Eor contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, fifteen thousand dollars.

Territory of Colorado.

For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks and contingent expenses of the assembly, fifteen thousand dollars.

Terrioty of Nevada.

For salaries df Governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Dakota.

For salaries of Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and seretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly fourteen thousand dollars.

Territory of Arizona.

For salaries of Governor, chief justice and two associate judges and secretary twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory one thousand dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Idaho.

For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Idaho. For the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four:

For salary of governor, chief justice and two associate judges and secretery, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory one thousand dollars.

For compensstion and mileage of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks and contingent expenses of the assembly twenty thousand dollars.

JUDICIARY.

Office of the Attorney General.

For salaries of the Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty thousand three hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney General, namely:

For fuel, labor, furniture, stationery, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

For purchase of law and necessary books for the office of the Attorney General, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For legal assistance and other necessary expenditures in the disposal of private land claims in California, ten thousand dollars.

For special and other extraordinary expenses of California land claims, ten thousand dollars.

Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

For salaries of the chief justice and nine associate justices, sixty thousand five hundred dollars.

For travelling expenses of the judges assigned to the tenth circuit for attending session of Supreme Court of the United States, one thousand dollars.

For salaries of the district judges of the United States, one hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the associate judges and judges of the orphans' court, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys, nineteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the marshals, eleven thousand six hundred dollars.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia one thousand dollars.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the clerks and messengers in office of assistant treasure [r] at Boston, eight thousand one hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks and messenger in office of the treasurer of the mint as depositary, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, watchmen, and porter in office of assistant treasurer at New York, seventy-three thousand six hundred dollars.

For salaries of chief clerk and teller to act as assistant treasurer in the absence of the treasurer, assistant teller, bookeeper, assistant bookkeeper, messenger, and four watchmen, in the office of the subtreasury at Saint Louis, nine thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For salaries of additional clerks, under Act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the better organization of the treasury, at such rate as the Secretary may deem just and reasonable, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to designated depositaries, under act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to special agents, under act of sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eight thousand dollars.

For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act of thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses under the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, in addition to premium which may be received on transfer drafts: Provided, that no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For necessary expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of Treasury notes, one million dollars.

COMMISSIONERS OF DIRECT TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTICTS.

For compensation of thirty-three commissioners, at three dollars each, and eleven clerks at twelve hundred dollars each, one hundred and twelve thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, forty thousand dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water closets in the Capitol, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For compensation of four laborers in Capitol, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of a foreman and twenty-one laborers employed in the public grounds, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol square, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol square, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two night watchmen employed at the President's House, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of assistant doorkeeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of one night watchman at the public stables and carpenters' shops south of the Capitol, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of watchmen in reservation number two, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of two draw keepers, at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of furnace keeper under the old hall of the House of Representatives, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of furnace keeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

For salaries and other necessary expenses of the metropolitan police force for the District of Columbia, one hundred and ten thousand dollars; and the compensation of said metropolitan force, officers and clerks, be and the same is hereby increased fifty per centum, commencing on the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty four, said increase to be borne by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, in the proportion equal to the number of patrolmen allotted severally to the city of Washington, to the city of Georgetown, and the county of Washington, beyond the limits of said cities. And the corporation authorities of said cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the levy court of said county be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to levy a special tax not exceeding one quarter of one per centum for the purpose aforesaid.

For deficiency of appropriation for the Capitol police, under the act of April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty four, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, to be paid only to loyal men, four thousand three hundred and seventy four dollars and eighty four cents.

For salary of warden of jail in the District of Columbia, sixteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the office of the Treasurer of the United States be reorganized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to authorize the employment of the officers and clerks, and with the annual salaries hereinafter specified, viz:

One Assistant Treasurer, with a salary of twenty eight hundred dollars.

One cashier, with a salary of twenty eight hundred dollars; one assistant cashier, with a salary of twenty five hundred dollars; one chief of the division of issues, with a salary of twenty hundred dollars; one chief of the division of loans, with a salary of twenty two hundred dollars; one chief of the division of accounts, with a salary of twenty two hundred dollars; one chief of the division of national banks, with a salary of twenty two hundred dollars; two principal bookkeepers, each with a salary of twenty two hundred dollars; two tellers, each with a salary of twenty two hundred dollars; two assistant tellers, each with a salary of two thousand dollars; one chief clerk, with a salary of two thousand dollars; fifteen clerks of class four, fifteen of class three, eleven of class two, nine of class one, one messenger in charge of mails, with a salary of one thousand dollars; nine messengers, with a salary of nine hundred dollars each; five messengers, with a salary of seven hundred dollars each; sixty female clerks, with a salary of six hundred dollars each, five laborers, with a salary of six hundred dollars each; and seven female laborers, at a salary of two hundred and forty dollars each. And the officers, clerks and employes hereby authorized shall be in lieu of all the force now employed in the said office. And the amount necessary to pay the salaries of said officers, clerks and employes, in addition to the amount heretofore provided for the present fiscal year, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That twenty per centum be added to the compensation of the females and of the messengers, watchmen and laborers employed in the several departments and under the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the Commissioner of Agriculture, and at the Capitol, to commence on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty four, and to terminate at the close of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty six, but to be calculated only upon the amount of compensation accruing after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty four; Provided, however, That no salary be increased thereby so as to exceed the sum of ten hundred dollars. And the sums necessary to pay the additional compensation herein specified for the present and the next fiscal years are hereby appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow to the late reporter of the Supreme Court the amount of his annual salary for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty four, on the production of satisfactory evidence that he has delivered to the Secretary of the Interior the number of copies of the decisions of said court prescribed by law, and that said books have been received and accepted by said Secretary.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the clerical force now authorized by law, the following clerks are now authorized in the office of the Commissioner of customs, to be employed and continue only during the rebellion and for one year after its close, viz: two clerks of class four, two of class three, and two of class two, and the sum of eleven thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay their salaries from the date of their appointment to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty five, is hereby appropriated therefore.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in executing the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty nine, and the act amendatory thereof, providing for payment for steamboats and other vessels, and railroad engines or cars lost or destroyed while in the military service of the United States, the Third Auditor of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in person, or in such manner as he may deem most compatible with the public interests, to take testimony and make such investigations as he may deem necessary in adjudicating claims filed under said act, and for such necessary expenses incurred therein payment may be made out of the appropriation contained in said act, upon proper vouchers certified and approved by the Third Auditor.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty four, in lieu of the clerks heretofore authorized and provided, the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans be and he is hereby authoized to appoint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, one chief clerk, at a salary of twenty five hundred dollars per annum; one clerk, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum; two clerks, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum each; one porter, at a salary of nine hundred dollars per annum, and two watchmen, at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum each; and the compensation for such clerks for the next fiscal year be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the Assistant Treasurer he may, in his discretion, authorize the chief clerk to act in his place and to discharge all the duties required by law of the Assistant Treasurer.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That so many of the clerks in the office of the Paymaster General as have been or may be deemed unnecessary, not exceeding thirty seven in number, who shall be found competent, to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, are hereby transferred to the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, and shall be classified as follows: Twelve clerks of class two, and twenty five of class one; and the sum of forty six thousand eight hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, in addition to the present number, two appraisers for the port of New York, at an annual salary of twenty five hundred dollars each, and the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated therefore. For twelve additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars each, authorized by the act of six of March, eighteen hundred and sixty two, sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, hereinbefore appropriated, for salaries and expenses of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors of steam vessels, with travelling and other expenses, the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That there be and hereby is appointed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, five clerks of class three, in lieu of five clerks of class one, and the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

Approved, June 25, 1864.

CLOTHING.

NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Newport and vicinity, that they have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the

READY-MADE CLOTHING

and

Merchant Tailoring Business,

Under the name and firm of

MUMFORD & CHASE,

In Young's Block, Corner Parade and Thames Street,

and they would respectfully solicit a liberal share of the public patronage.

P. S.—No pains will be spared to accommodate all who will favor them with a call, as our motto will be *quick sales and small profits.*

N. B.—Garments made to order in the latest styles and warranted equal to those of any other establishment.

Persons purchasing their cloths at other establishments, can have them cut at short notice.

T. C. MUMFORD. S. G. CHASE.

April 16

Wm. B. Swan,

DRAPER and TAILOR.

Has for sale a good assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, June 27, 1864.

OLIVER READ, Administrator, presents his first administration account on the estate of

ABNER HATHAWAY,

late of Newport, deceased, for examination and allowance.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 18th day of July next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury.*

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,

July 2 Probate Clerk.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed and duly qualified by the Hon. Court of Probate of the city of Newport, Commissioners on the estate of

DAVID BEATTIE,

late of Newport, dec'd, represented insolvent, and six months from June 20, 1864, is allowed the creditors to present and prove their claims against said estate, and we will meet at the house of Lewis L. Simmons, No. Farewell street, on the 20th day of October, 19th day of November and 20th day of December, 1864, at 7½ o'clock p. m., to examine said claims and how they are made out.

BENJAMIN MARSH 2d,
JAMES M. K. SOUTHWICK, } Comm'rs.
JAMES N. HART,

July 2—3w

To the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport:

THE SUBSCRIBERS, minors, over the age of fourteen years, to wit, John B. Gorton of the age of nineteen years and Henrietta C. Gorton of the age of seventeen years, children of

WILLIAM H. GORTON,

late of Newport, dec'd, have chosen their sister Hannah Gorton, of said Newport, to be the guardian of their several estates, and pray the Court to approve of her to be the guardian as aforesaid, they inheriting property from the estate of their grandfather John Bailey, late of said Newport, dec'd, and have no legal guardian, both their parents being deceased.

JOHN B. GORTON,
HENRIETTA C. GORTON.

Newport, June 27, 1864.

Court of Probate, Newport, June 27, 1864.

An application in writing in the words aforegoing, is this day made to this Court; and the same is read and received, and is referred to the 18th day of July next at 10 o'clock a. m., for consideration at the Council Chamber in City Hall, Newport, and it is ordered that a copy of said Application, with a copy of this Order thereon, be set up in some conspicuous place in the office of the Clerk of this Court, which is also the office of the City Clerk of this city, and in one other public place within said city, to wit:—in the office of the City Treasurer in this city; and that a citation be served according to law, upon all known parties interested, to wit:—upon the said John B. Gorton, Henrietta C. Gorton and Hannah Gorton, and by publishing notice thereof for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury.*

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,

July 2 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, June 27, 1864.

THE COMMISSIONERS heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims of the creditors on the estate of

SALMON W. DAVIS,

late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, present their report for reception.

And the same is referred to Monday, the 18th day of July next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury.*

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,

July 2 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, June 27, 1864.

SAMUEL ENOS, Administrator, presents his first and final account on the estate of

SUSAN STRATTON,

late of Newport, single woman, deceased, for examination and allowance.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 18th day of July next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury.*

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,

July 2 Prob. Cl'k.

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been qualified by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Jamestown, Executor of the last will and testament of

DANIEL J. WEEDEN,

late of said Jamestown, deceased, hereby requests all persons having demands against the estate to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

FRANCIS E. WEEDEN,

July 2 Executor.

Administratrix Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed and duly qualified by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Jamestown, Administratrix on the estate of her late husband,

CLARK C. WEEDEN,

late of said Jamestown, deceased, hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

LUCY H. WEEDEN,

Jamestown, July 9 Adm'x.

To the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, to be holden on Tuesday, July 5th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, a minor over the age of fourteen years, to wit, of the age of about seventeen years, a resident and an inhabitant of the city of Newport, son of

RICHARD C. DERBY,

late of Newport, deceased, has chosen Oliver Read, of Newport, to be the Guardian of his estate, he being entitled to estate and property under the will of his late mother, Louisa S. Derby, late of said Newport, deceased, and prays the court to approve of said Oliver Read to be the guardian of his estate aforesaid, Henry Y. Cranston, his late Guardian, being deceased.

RICHARD C. DERBY.

Court of Probate City of Newport, July 5, 1864.

An application in writing in the words aforegoing is this day made to this court, and the same is received and is referred to the 25th day of July instant, at 10 o'clock a. m. for consideration, at the council chamber in the City Hall in Newport; and it is ordered that a copy of said application, with a copy of this order thereon, be set up in some conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court, which is also the office of the city clerk of this city, and in one other public place within said city, to wit, in the office of the treasurer in this city, and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,

July 9 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 5, 1864.

UPON the petition of William H. Cranston, late attorney of

LOUISA S. DERBY,

late of Newport, widow, deceased, representing that both the Executors named in the last will and testament of said Louisa S. Derby have in writing declined to accept the said trust, and praying that Oliver Read, of Newport, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator on the estate of said Louisa S. Derby with he will annexed.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 25th day of July inst., at 10 o'cl'k a. m., at the council chamber in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,

July 9 Probate Clerk.

If you want a

HARNESS

Made or repaired,

go to

J. H. CHAPPELL

Cor. Farewell and Marlboro sts,

And he will fit you out

at War Prices.

LIME.

RHODE ISLAND LIME, for whitewashing and hard finishing, at

HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,

March 14 221 Thames stree.

COTTRELL & BRYER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE:

ALSO

Manufacturers and Furnishers

OF

COFFINS,

with he necessary appendages.

All orders promptly attended to.

Thames street. Newport, R. I.

TRAVELING DIRECTORY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILWAY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 4th, 1864, trains will leave for Boston as follows:

Leave Newport,	7 45 a. m.	3 00 p. m.
Portsmouth Grove,	7 59 "	3 14 "
Bristol Ferry,	8 08 "	3 23 "
Tiverton,	8 15 "	3 30 "
Fall River,	8 25 "	3 40 "
Myrick's,	8 50 "	4 10 "
Middleboro',	9 05 "	4 25 "
Arrive Boston,	10 20 "	6 05 "

RETURNING:

Leave Boston,	8 00 a. m.	4 40 p. m.
Middleboro',	9 24 "	5 48 "
Myrick's,	9 40 "	6 06 "
Fall River,	10 10 "	6 30 "
Tiverton,	10 18 "	6 40 "
Bristol Ferry,	10 25 "	6 46 "
Portsmouth Grove,	10 40 "	6 56 "
Arrive Newport,	11 00 "	7 10 "

MYRIC'S SPECIAL:

Leave		Leave	
Newport,	4 30 p. m.	Myrick's	7 50 a. m.
Portsmouth Grove,	4 40 "	Fall River,	8 25 "
Bristol Ferry,	4 50 "	Tiverton,	8 38 "
Tiverton	5 04 "	Bristol Ferry,	8 45 "
Fall River,	5 15 "	Portsmouth Grove,	9 00 "
Arrive at Myrick's	5 55 "	Arrive at Newport,	9 20 "

June 11, 1864.

Providence and Newport.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The steamer MONTPELIER, Captain Samuel Allen, and the CITY OF NEWPORT, Capt. N. B. Allen, (or PERRY.) Capt. G. B. Kelly, will run during the season between Providence and Newport, daily, (Sundays excepted,) touching at Portsmouth Grove each way, as follows, viz:

The Montpelier will leave Providence at 8 ½ a. m. and 2 p. m., and will leave Newport at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

The City of Newport (or Perry) will leave Providence at 9.30 a. m., (or on arrival of trains from Boston, Worcester, &c., &c.,) and at 6 ½ p. m., (or on arrival of trains.)

The City of Newport (or Perry) will leave Newport for Providence at 7 a. m. and 1 ½ p. m., connecting at Providence with mid-day and afternoon trains for Boston, Worcester, &c.

FARE 50 CENTS EACH WAY.

Children over 4 years, and under 12 years of age, half price. June 18

TREES, &C.

DYER'S NURSERY.

3000 STANDARD AND DWARF PEARS.

THE PROPRIETORS offer for sale 3000 Standard and Dwarf Pears, many of them are of extra size, and comprise the best varieties and in bearing state; 2000 Apple Trees of the best Summer, Fall and Winter varieties; also, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot and Nectarines. Our stock of Ornamental Trees is large and of large size, suitable for Streets, Lawns, Cemeteries, &c., consisting in part of Elms, Maple, Linden, Tulips, Oaks, Magnolias and Evergreens, of different varieties; Grape Vines, Currant Bushes, Gooseberry, Raspberry, &c.; a large collection of Shrubbery, Roses, Vines and Creepers, Tree Box, Box Edging, Herbereous and Flowering Plants, Bulbous Roots, Victoria, Rhubarb, Asparagus Roots, Hedge Plants, &c.

Communications directed to D. P. DYER & SON, Mulbery Grove, Providence, R. I., or left with ANDREW J. SMITH, druggist and apothecary, No. 84 Westminster street, Providence, or with the proprietors, at the Nursery, will be promptly attended to, and all articles delivered in Providence free of expense of cartage.

March 5 D. P. DYER & SON.

TREES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in good state of cultivation, a nursery of trees which he offers for sale at retail. Some of the trees are from 10 to 16 feet in height, suitable for setting in any locality. The assortment consists of Elm Cherry, Larch, Maples, Red Willow, &c. Also a lot of shrubbery.

Orders addressed to

EDMUND S. SISSON,

Feb 28.—tf South Portsmouth.

Fiske Medical Prize Question.

THE TRUSTEES of the Fiske Fund, at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society, held at Providence, June 1st, 1864, announced that the premium of one hundred dollars offered by them in 1863, for the best dissertation on the following subject:

"*Gun shot wounds, particularly those caused by newly invented missiles,*" has been awarded to the author of the dissertation bearing the motto,

"*Arma virumque cano.*"

And upon breaking the seal of the accompanying package they learned that the successful competitor was Alexander R. Becker, M. D., of Providence, Rhode Island.

They offer the following subjects for 1865:

1st. What evidence is there that inflammatory and febrile diseases have undergone any general change of type?

2d. The effects of climate in America on Tuberculous disease?

For the best dissertation on either of these subjects they offer a premium of one hundred dollars.

Every competitor for a premium is expected to conform to the following regulations, viz:

To forward to the Secretary of the Fiske Fund Trustees, on or before the first day of May, 1865, free of all expense, a copy of his dissertation, with a motto written thereupon, and also accompanying a sealed packet having the same motto inscribed upon the outside, and his name and place of residence within.

Previously to receiving the premium awarded, the author of the successful dissertation must transfer to the Trustees all his right, title and interest in and to the same, for the use, benefit and behoof of the Fiske Fund.

Letters accompanying the unsuccessful dissertations will be destroyed by the Trustees, unopened, and the dissertations may be procured by their respective authors, if application be made therefore within three months.

HENRY E. TURNER, M. D., Newport,
SYLVANUS CLAPP, M. D., North Providence,
OTIS BULLOCK, M. D., Warren,

Trustees.

S. AUG. ARNOLD, M. D., Providence, Secretary of the Fiske Fund Trustees.

July 2

A PATHOLOGIST

"Second of Satan sprang all conqu'ring Death."
When she and Sin resolved to quit the gates of Hell,
And come on earth a curse to dwell,
They brought diseases of every name,
Alike for man and beast the same,
Now I'll administer to animals of every kind
Alike your noble active swift equine,
Your milking, ajax like bovine,
Your dirty, rooting, grunting swine,
Man's ever faithful friend the true canine;
Remedies best suited to my mind.
Without regard to pathics, creed or school;
(The man that don't is selfish bigot fool,)
Still I intend to use the drop
Where it works better than a quart of slop,
Whither the diseases are contagious, epizootic,
Or non infectious, enzootic, or sporadic,
Known by any name you please, acute or chronic
The grain disease the worst I've ever seen
Caused by short rations and too far between,
Now after all this rhyming round
I'll tell you where I'm always to be found,
At number four Elm Street,
Where friends and foes I'll gladly meet.
N. B.—Near where the railroad's digging out the Cove,
And mighty streams by steam are hove,

GEO. G. HULL.

Jan 9, 1864—6m

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully gives notice to the public, that he is engaged in the business of an

UNDERTAKER

and feels fully competent to attend to it in every department, from the moment of dissolution until the close of interment, and will engage to furnish anything and everything requisite on such occasions. All orders will be promptly and faithfully attended to, by application at his residence No. 2 Spruce street.

Newport, April 23—6m JAMES IRISH.